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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Snow and colder, brisk northeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,618. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Warren's entire force retreated to the south side of the Tugela River, under the personal direction of Gen. Buller, who reports that the place was "abandoned" because its perimeter was too large and there was little water. Circumstantial Boer accounts state that the republicans took Spion Kop by direct assault, driving the British step by step until they showed the white flag, and 150 of them surrendered. Other Boer reports place the British loss in dead left on the battlefield at 1,500 men. It is reported from London that Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Agent in Europe, is trying to secure the mediation of Germany. He himself, in an interview, said that the Boers did not desire peace at this time on the basis of the status quo. Gen. Mercier was yesterday elected to the French Senate. The situation in China is receiving serious attention in Austria.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

The condition of P. D. Armour, the Chicago packer, is said to be very serious.

The Count and Countess de Castellane went to Lakewood yesterday.

A "blue law" 177 years old is being enforced in Baltimore.

A speech delivered by Brig. Gen. Hawkins Tuesday, before the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, was made public yesterday. Gen. Hawkins contradicts the testimony of Gen. Kent regarding the regiment's movements at San Juan, and declares the whole trouble was due to the fact that the command was taken out of his brigade without his knowledge and contrary to his plans.

Page 2.

Quincy, Ill., police officers killed two safe blowers and wounded a third.

Charles Nord, a waiter employed in a café at 383 Bowery, was instantly killed last night in front of the place by an electric shock.

The Central Federated Union yesterday adopted a resolution that citizens only should be employed on the Rapid Transit tunnel work.

Page 3.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe lectured on "Christian Science" at the Church of the Eternal Hope.

David E. McClure, from papers found in his possession believed to have been a resident of Glasgow, Scotland, died in the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday from the effects of chloral, given to him by thieves, the police believe.

Page 4.

Mrs. Fannie Leslie of 1,090 Broadway, Brooklyn, committed suicide in a restaurant. Her mother, upon identifying her body at the Morgue, vowed to have vengeance upon the man with whom her daughter left home.

Mrs. Mary Gray Mexia, a New York woman, who claims to have been married by proxy in 1867 to Gen. Enrique A. Mexia of Mexico, will testify to-day at Dallas, Texas, in a contest of his will by a son of the General by another alleged marriage.

Page 5.

The Anti-Saloon League, an organization formed to work on political lines, began work here by holding services in many churches and halls in the northern part of the city.

The plans for the new buildings of Mount Sinai Hospital were on view at the annual meeting. It was announced that an additional $500,000 would be required to pay for them.

Page 7.

Bishop Satterlee, in Trinity Church yesterday, made a plea for the establishment of a National cathedral in Washington.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, in a sermon on "Brooklyn Mediaeval Theology," defended Unitarianism against the attacks of the Brooklyn revivalists.

Page 10.

The Post Office officials have decided to take action warning all citizens against the schemes of "green goods" swindlers.

The demands of Brooklyn High School delegates to the teachers' salary schedule conferences are reported to have dissolved an important meeting after a sharp war of words.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S SUCCESSOR.

It is Said Gen. Reyes Will be Mexico's Next Chief Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28.—The gazetting of Gen. Bernardo Reyes to be Minister of War is but the carrying out of a plan long entertained by President Diaz of providing for the succession and retiring from active participation in public affairs. For years he has regarded Reyes as his right hand man. His political experience as Governor of Nuevo de Leon and his military career have endowed him with those qualities here considered necessary to the Chief Executive.

It was well known that four years ago President Diaz was sincere in his desire to retire. He feels that his mission has been fulfilled and that he merits a rest. The plan is to make Gen. Reyes the personal representative of the President, who will thus be relieved and enabled to make the tour which he has from time to time postponed, in deference to the pleadings of his advisers.

Four years hence it is expected that Reyes will succeed Diaz in proper person. The President will go abroad as soon as the preliminaries for carrying on the Government as indicated are fully completed.

GOT EVEN WITH INSURGENTS.

American Civil Prisoner Told Where Treasure Was Concealed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The transport City of Pekin brings a story from Manila to the effect that Harvey L. Jackson, a trader of Malolos, who succeeded in having $40,000 of insurgent coin turned over to the United States, is a beach comber in Manila, without funds to return to this country or start again in business.

Jackson did well as a trader at Malolos until the war came. Then the insurgents looted his store and took him prisoner, dragging him around from place to place.

When Lawton captured San Nicolas, Jackson escaped to the American lines, and in revenge promised to reveal the hiding place of the Spanish commander's treasure which Aguinaldo had taken. Under his guidance some soldiers recovered $40,000 in coin, but they found much more in coin and jewelry, which was divided among themselves. Several soldiers wore diamond rings and all had money to burn.

Jackson got nothing of the plunder, and his part in the recovery of the treasure was never reported to headquarters.

To Inspect the Semmes Statue.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28.—The committee of citizens of Mobile, Ala., which has in charge the erection of a statue to the late Confederate Admiral Raphael Semmes, will arrive here on Tuesday to inspect the statue which has been cast by Ernest Vatier at his foundry in Market Street. The statue, which was begun last August, is not complete. It is of bronze, life size. The statue will be shipped next month.

VINDICATES 71ST REGIMENT

Gen. Hawkins Contradicts the Testimony of Gen. Kent.

NO NOTICE OF CHANGED PLANS

Says Trouble at San Juan Was Due to Men Being Taken Out of His Brigade Without His Knowledge.

When Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Army, retired, reviewed the Seventy-first Regiment last Tuesday night at the armory, after the military ceremonies he met the officers of the regiment and a few special guests in the Colonel's room, and there made some remarks on the campaign against the Spanish in Cuba, and particularly as to the part played by the Seventy-first Regiment. While the General's remarks were not intended for publication, a number of the officers, after a conference, decided yesterday that they had such an important bearing in relation to the war history of the Seventy-first that they should be made public. Some of the officers go so far as to express the possibility of a new court of inquiry being appointed, in view of them.

Gen Hawkins was in command of the brigade of which the Seventy-first was a part. The importance of his speech lies in its contradiction of the testimony of Major Gen. Jacob Kent, who commanded the division in which the Seventy-first Regiment fought. This testimony appears in the proceedings of the court of inquiry. The officers of the Seventy-first have always claimed that the regiment, on account of its black-powder rifles and lack of experience, was intended for a reserve, and that it did not receive orders to cross the San Juan River. The testimony in question reads as follows:

Question by Col. Bacon—Then from the time you left Col. Downs at the forks (10 A. M.) until night, you sent no further orders to him?

Answer by Gen. Kent—No; I virtually abandoned him, as far as I was concerned. That belonged to his brigade commander.

In his speech, Gen. Hawkins took occasion to emphasize the fact that the Seventy-first was taken out of his brigade without his knowledge, and contrary to his plans and intentions, and that the whole trouble arose from that fact. After the regiment had been deflected into the trail, it was two miles away from Gen. Hawkins the distance between being an impenetrable jungle of cactus. Communication was practically impossible. Col. Downs has always claimed that he received no orders after 10 o'clock, and Gen. Hawkins's statement now that he did not know about Gen. Kent's plan to deflect the Seventy-first, the officers of the regiment take as a vindication of Col. Downs. Gen. Hawkins was not called before the court of inquiry, and the officers now claim that his testimony would have cleared every member of the regiment.

WHAT GEN. HAWKINS SAYS.

The remarks made by Gen. Hawkins were as follows. "When we were at Tampa the regular officers had an opportunity of watching the Seventy-first Regiment, and had all formed a good opinion of it. When the assignments were made, I felt myself especially honored to have the Seventy-first assigned to my brigade. Going down on the transports I saw little of it, but I saw that it was landed promptly.

"I remained on the transports after my brigade was landed, for the reason that I did not wish to have my personal horses swim out to sea, as most of you gentlemen remember was a common occurrence. I had determined that the navy should furnish small boats to act as sort of lane through which the horses could be taken ashore. It took so long that I turned the matter over to one of my trusted aides, and I left the transport.

"When I put my foot on land I was met by a civilian and told that a great battle had taken place at the front, and that we had met reverses. To substantiate this statement, he pointed up the hill at some Rough Riders who were returning wounded. I looked up the hill and did see some wounded men. I was then asked who was in command, and I said that I did not know, but that possibly I was.

"I then gave orders that my brigade and one or two other regiments should leave immediately for the front. I was struck by the prompt response of the Seventy-first. Going up the hill, you gentlemen will, no doubt, remember that we met some of the Rough Riders who were returning in a demoralized condition, and who reported that the Rough Riders had been annhilated, and that their Colonel had been killed. The first regiment I found coming up the hill was the Seventy-first, in good order. We found that the great battle had not taken place, so we returned to Siboney.

"We now come to the morning of the first day of July, when so many unfortunate occurrences took place. The orders were to start the night before, but we did not start until the morning. We had no orders to take the hill, and could receive none from Gen. Shafter. Gen. Kent seemed much troubled. Lieut. Miley of Gen. Shafter's staff, when the situation seemed critical, stated to Gen. Kent that if he had no objection, he would give orders to advance in the name of Gen. Shafter. To which Gen. Kent replied: 'Very well, Sir,' and started down the road to give the necessary orders.

SAYS KENT ACTED UNFORTUNATELY.

"My intention was that the Seventy-first should be in the second line, in rear of the Sixth and Sixteenth, to act as a sort of reserve, and when the final charge should come that my whole brigade should advance together. But Gen. Kent, without my knowledge, deflected the Seventy-first Regiment to the left when its head reached a trail discovered by the balloon.

"He evidently thought that my intention was to have the Seventy-first on the left of my brigade, and that this would be a shorter way to accomplish this object, but such was not my intention. It was a most unfortunate circumstance, for it removed the Seventy-first Regiment far from the rest of my brigade and placed it in the most trying position that troops could be thrown.

"When the Seventy-first came up the hill I placed them on the line, and as far as my observation went, it acted splendidly. The firing had ceased, but Gen. Shafter, who was in the rear had sent word to Lawton at El Caney, to leave and reinforce our right as he was needed. It is certainly wonderful how fierce a battle seems when viewed from the rear. [Laughter.]

"I saw a shell burst over the left company of the Seventy-first Regiment. It did not become panic-stricken, but behaved in a soldierly manner, and quickly recovered itself and seemed to be kept well in hand by its officers.

"A battery seemed to be inactive, and I sent word to it to commence firing. My aide brought back a reply from its commanding officer that his men and horses were too much exposed and that he was going to move, which he did.

"I then placed two or three companies of the Seventy-first Regiment in the position vacated by the battery, and although just as much exposed, I heard no complaints from them or its officers of being in too much danger, and when I left on July 2, having been promoted, the Seventy-first was doing its duty.

"I have every reason to believe that if the Seventy-first Regiment was permitted to go where I intended that it should, and was not deflected to the left without my knowledge, it would have done equally well as the other two regiments of my brigade, and I am pleased to testify to the worth of the Seventy-first Regiment at any time.

COL. DOWNS PLEASED.

Col. Wallace Downs, formerly commander of the regiment, was asked what he thought of the remarks of Gen. Hawkins: "They are just what I should expect from a fair and impartial man," he said, "who was at the scene and knew how the Seventy-first was sacrificed by being thrown into the trail. I hear that Gen. Hawkins went even further, and said that the trail ought never to have been discovered.

"It is perfectly true that I was abandoned to my brigade commander by Gen. Kent, and as he had fixed it so that Gen. Hawkins was completely out of touch with me, I could get no orders from him. I am still waiting for them. Here is a fact that no military man has yet disputed:

"Gen. Kent gave me his last orders, he admits on the witness stand, at 10 A. M. The attack was not to begin on San Juan till after Lawton had taken El Caney. This capture was delayed, and finally, with every prospect of our position being made untenable, Col. Miley, at 12:20, ordered the regulars to attack the hill. I had been left to my brigade commander two hours before, and he could not communicate with me.

"If the blunder had not been made of pushing the Seventy-first into the trail that had been discovered only a few minutes before, and the outlet of which no one knew anything about, there would have been none of the bungling and confusion which interested persons tried to unload upon the Seventy-first. I am profoundly grateful to Gen. Hawkins for having let light in upon the situation at last."

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, who was among those present, also expressed his approval of the remarks of Gen. Hawkins.

BLUE LAWS IN BALTIMORE.

Every Store in the City Ordered Closed on Sunday—Police Take Names of All Offenders.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Not even a cigarette or a seidlitz powder could be bought in Baltimore to-day. For the first Sunday in many years every cigar store, corner grocery, bakery, and the like were closed up tight. Few drug stores kept open, and those that did displayed placards informing the public that the soda fountains were closed and that absolutely nothing would be sold without a prescription.

Five or six hundred policemen were kept busy all day taking the names of bootblacks, cabmen, and the keepers of little shops or fruit stands, for presentation to the Grand Jury. The Sunday newspapers were not stopped, but policemen took the names of the pressmen and other employes. The Police Department will hand in enough names to the Grand Jury to keep that body busy for nearly the rest of the term to the exclusion of the regular business for which it was chosen. Cases of petty offenders will receive attention while the gross violators lay low until the agitation blows over.

The down-town saloons which have a "pull" were given the tip that even side doors must be closed. Not a drink was obtainable for love or money.

The statute which the ministers' associations of various denominations insist upon being enforced is Article XXVII., Section 247, of the public general laws of Maryland. It is 177 years old, and reads as follows:

"No person shall work or do any bodily labor on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, and no person having children or servants shall command or willingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labor on the Lord's Day, (works of necessity or charity always excepted,) nor shall any one suffer or permit any children or servants to profane the Lord's Day by gaming, fishing, fowling, hunting, or unlawful pastime or recreation."

This action of the authorities, it is asserted, will lead to a revision of the statute by the Legislature now in session.

ELOPERS COME TO NEW YORK.

Step-daughter of Thomas Nelson Page of Washington and Preston Gibson Are Married Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The magnificent home of Thomas Nelson Page, the author, was thrown into great excitement to-day by the announcement from New York of the elopement of his young step-daughter, Miss Mina Field, and Preston Gibson, son of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana, and nephew of Justice White of the United States Supreme Court.

According to their usual custom, Mr. and Mrs. Page refuse to see representatives of the press, but a friend of the family has authorized a local paper to make a formal announcement of the marriage to-morrow morning, the date of the ceremony being given as Jan. 27. The place or name of the officiating clergyman is scrupulously withheld.

Miss Field is just seventeen, a petite brunette. She was until last Saturday a pupil at a fashionable finishing school at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., and was to have been presented in society next Winter. She spent the Christmas holidays at her home in this city, one of the smartest junior dances of that season being given by Mrs. Page in honor of her two young daughters. These young women are among the heiresses of the capital, their father having been a brother and partner of Marshal Field of Chicago.

Young Gibson was a junior at Princeton, and like his bride spent the Christmas holidays in Washington, when an engagement of marriage is said to have come about.

The young people met in New York on Saturday, and are spending the early days of their honeymoon in that city. They are expected to return to Washington at the end of the month, when they will be received by the bride's family.

CASTELLANES AT LAKEWOOD.

The Count and Countess Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris—Outwit Crowd at the Station.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 28.—Count and Countess de Castellane, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, Robert Collier, George Taylor, and S. L. Herbert arrived here on the 10:15 train from New York this morning. While the Count and Countess alighted from the front part of the parlor car and were received by Dwight Miller Harris, who escorted them to his private carriage in the rear of the station unnoticed, the rest of the party came from the rear end of the car and proceeded to the large coach of Mr. Gould, which was surrounded by four or five hundred people, all expecting to see the distinguished visitors enter the Gould coach.

During this commotion the Count and Countess were riding away with Mr. Harris to his beautiful colonial home on the lake just opposite the Gould mansion. During their stay here the Count and Countess are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris.

Luncheon was served on the arrival of the Castellanes at the Harris mansion, and later a visit was made to Georgian Court, where Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are entertaining some guests from New York and Philadelphia. Both families and their guests, with the Count and Countess, then drove to the Country Club, returning before dark.

It is expected that the Count will go to the Country Club to-morrow as the guest of Mr. Harris and engage in some shooting before the traps and take a turn at golf.

The grounds of Georgian Court were brilliantly illuminated to-night in honor of the Count and Countess. The Castellanes dined with Mr. and Mrs. Harris. Among those at the table were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris.

NEW SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Sisters of St. Joseph Will Conduct One at Cliff Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, which conducts the Champlain Institute in this place, is about to erect on the Summer School property at Cliff Haven a collegiate institute for the higher education of women.

The building will be of the latest style with modern improvements. Each student will have her own separate apartment. The instructors will be selected from the most learned members of the order in various sections of this State. Sister M. Josephine, who has had great experience in this line as a public and parochial school teacher in New York City, has been selected as the head of the new institution.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN AN ENTIRE FAILURE

London Times Looks Forward to a Terrible Disaster.

FALL OF LADYSMITH CERTAIN

No Relief Could Reach Gen. White for a Month at Least.

HE CANNOT HOLD OUT.

Said to Have Expended His Rations Freely in His Confidence of Early Succor by Buller's Army.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The week has opened with the utmost gloom for the British public, and the reaction is all the stronger because of the high hopes that were reposed in Gen. Buller's turning movement and of his announcement that there would be "no turning back."

The Times says: "The most carefully planned and executed movement of the whole campaign has entirely failed, and it can hardly be necessary to dwell upon the extreme probability that we shall learn, a little sooner or a little later, of a catastrophe almost without precedent in our military history, a catastrophe, indeed, without a parallel except in the surrender at Yorktown.

"We are checked at every point in the campaign. In fact, the campaign is still to begin. We wish we had clearer proofs that even now the Government has any adequate comprehension of the situation. The utterances of responsible Ministers have done nothing to reassure the country on this point.

MORE TROOPS NECESSARY.

"Heavy or light, the thing has to be done, and the Government ought to prepare for the immediate dispatch of 50,000 men and to take steps to send yet another 50,000, if those should be needed. The hopeless attempts to carry on the campaign with four widely separated columns, each unequal to its task, must be abandoned for a concentration of force and of purpose."

All the editorials this morning breathe the spirit of calm determination. Not one will allow that any reverse could deter the country from the object it has set itself to attain, whatever the sacrifices which may be involved.

CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Very frank criticism of the Government, however, is beginning to be heard even in quarters that have hitherto refrained. The Daily Mail boldly throws all the blame upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Wolseley. It points to President Lincoln's dismissal of Simon Cameron from the post of Secretary of War as a precedent for "getting rid of incompetent Ministers."

The Morning Post dwells upon the danger of further rebellion at the cape, and of possible European complications. It urges that the navy be prepared for "any emergency."

The Standard and other papers reflect the anxiety of the public to learn how much truth there is in the Boer accounts of the fighting at Spion Kop. Gen. Buller's obscurity in his dispatches is bitterly criticised, as well as the evident fact that the censor is not only delaying but is removing all important matters from the newspaper dispatches. To judge with any accuracy of the extent of the disaster is virtually impossible.

THE FORCE ENGAGED.

It appears that Gen. Buller had altogether five brigades wholly or partly engaged, Gen. Coke's, Gen. Hildyard's, Gen. Hart's, Gen. Woodgate's, and Gen. Lyttleton's, and the 270 casualties already announced in Lyttleton's brigade are thus explained.

Much mystery still surrounds the retreat. It is possible that Gen. Buller has withdrawn his whole forces; but it is generally assumed that Lyttleton's brigade and Lord Dundonald's cavalry and other troops are still on the north side of the Tugela.

Gen. Buller's confidence that the Boers did not molest his retreat because they had been taught to respect the fighting powers of the British soldier, is not shared in London. It is thought rather that the Boers had some other plan in store, or did not wish to waste their men

CRITICISM OF BULLER.

At the service clubs the situation as revealed by Gen. Buller was considered very unpleasant. His excuses or explanations were characterized as very weak. The absence of water, which Sir Charles Warren was "led to believe" existed, and the facts that Spion Kop was "indeed a mountain," and that its "perimeter was too large," are all matters which even Gen. Buller's warmest admirers hold should have been ascertained before he attacked.

The comforting feature of the situation, however, is the fact that Gen. Buller's retirement across the Tugela was accomplished without loss, which puts an end to the unpleasant rumors that were in circulation here and on the Continent.

To Ladysmith the disappointment must be very bitter. A dispatch from the Boer laager near the town, dated Jan. 24, describes the garrison as "very evidently preparing a desperate coup in order to effect a junction with Gen. Buller's advancing army."

GEN. WHITE'S CONDITION.

It may be regarded as a certainty that, in the confident hope of early relief, Sir George White has lately been issuing extra rations, and this fact has given rise to an exaggerated idea as to the length of time the provisions would last.

Even should it be decided to send Gen. Buller reinforcements and to attempt to reach Ladysmith by a movement through the still more difficult country east of Colenso, it is extremely doubtful whether the garrison could hold out long enough, as such a movement would occupy at least a month.

MAY ABANDON LADYSMITH.

Open talk is heard of the absolute necessity of abandoning Ladysmith to its fate, while Lord Roberts reverts to the original plan of an advance over the Orange River upon Bloemfontein.

It is reported from Boer headquarters near Ladysmith that Gen. Buller had been down with fever, but had recovered.

Large arrivals of troops are due at Cape Town during the week.

There has been great activity in military quarters in all parts of England since Saturday morning.

The War Office, anticipating a great crush at the opening of Parliament, has placed new restrictions upon visitors during the session.

The situation at other points is unchanged, but indications that Lord Roberts is preparing plans for an advance across the Orange River come in a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Storkstroom, dated Jan. 25, which says that Thebits, an important position near Steynsburg, on the Stormberg-Rosmead line, is now occupied by the British, who are repairing the railway and bridges.

The correspondent observes that this will facilitate communication between Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Kelly-Kenny.

KILLED BY HIS OWN CROWD?

One of the Invaders of Frankfort, Ky., Reported Murdered on the Train Because He Yelled for Goebel.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ky., Jan. 28.—J. W. Bryant, who went to Frankfort a few days ago on the special train that carried more than 1,000 mountain men to the State Capitol, has not returned, although it is certain he left Frankfort for his home Friday.

Two of the men who were on the special train and have returned here say that Bryant was shot and killed and pitched from the train window by the crowd as they were returning. Whether this be true or not, his family at East Bernsted, this county, are much worried about his whereabouts.

The two men who report that Bryant was killed are Messrs. Smith and Moore of this county and are reliable men. They say he was shot in the face and mouth and thrown from the car window because he yelled for Goebel.

ALL QUIET AT FRANKFORT.

Another Contest in the Legislature to Take Place To-day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 28.—Politicians of both parties took a rest to-day, and the lobby of the Capitol Hotel was more quiet than it has been for several weeks. Last night the leaders of both parties were in caucus, that of the Republicans being prolonged until a late hour. No action of any kind was taken during the day, however. There were persistent rumors that another detachment of men from the mountains would arrive in Frankfort during the first half of the week.

E. G. Scherer, campaign manager for the Republicans, denied the story positively. "Nobody is coming that I know of," he said, "and if there was any organized movement among the Republicans to come to Frankfort I would know it. No such thing is contemplated by anybody."

To-morrow morning another contest will be heard in the House—that of Gill, Democrat, against Brister, Republican, from Logan County. This case was made a special order for Saturday morning at the same time as the Van Metter-Berry case. The majority of the Contest Committee is composed of Republicans, and will report in favor of Brister. A minority report will be presented in favor of Gill.

ANNA MAUD BOWEN DEAD.

Dean of Woman's Hall at Northwestern University.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Miss Anna Maud Bowen, Dean of Woman's Hall, Northwestern University, dropped dead at noon today of heart disease. She was appointed Dean in June last year, and was the youngest woman ever appointed to the post.

She was born in Chicago in 1872, and entered the university in 1891 from the Southside High School. As freshman in the philosophical course she accomplished twice the amount of work that the ordinary student did, and finished the four-year course in three years, and was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In 1895 she was made a Fellow of Philosophy at Cornell, and after two years secured the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, being the youngest of 150 students. She then went to Leipsic.

Returning she was made Dean of the seminary at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and then became an editorial writer on The Nation. She held the editorial position until her appointment as Dean last year.

FIRE IN HAWTHORNE MILLS.

Connecticut Factory Damaged on Account of Lack of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 28.—Fire in the Hawthorne Woolen Mills at Glenville, one of the mills in the American Felt Company's trust, did $5,000 damage to-day. Oily waste caused a spontaneous combustion in the stock room, and the flames burned through the ceiling to the weaving room above.

When the flames were discovered first it was found that the storage reservoir generally reserved for fire purposes was empty, and it became necessary to first start the water wheel to force the water into the tank, and then to start the engine to pump it into the building.

The floors were flooded to a depth of six inches before the fire was subdued.

P. D. ARMOUR SERIOUSLY ILL.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Jr., left Santa Barbara at 10 o'clock this morning with the body of her husband, and will arrive in Chicago some time Wednesday evening. The physicians have told Mr Armour, the father, that the trip to Chicago, with its attendant grief and excitement, would be almost certain to result in his death. His wife has decided to remain here with her husband, who is sadly in need of her care and encouragement. His condition is said to be very serious.

Mrs. Platt's Condition Improves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The condition of Mrs. Platt, the wife of the Senator from New York, was reported to be better to-day.

Travel, a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

BRITISH RETREAT OVER THE TUGELA

Warren's Force Crosses Under Buller's Personal Direction.

BRITISH DEAD MAY BE 1,500

Were Driven by the Boers from Spion Kop, Step by Step.

HOIST A WHITE FLAG

150 of Them Taken Prisoners in the Assault.

Spion Kop Lacked Water, Gen. Buller Reports, and Its Perimeter Was Too Large, So It Was "Abandoned."

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The War Office has received the following from Gen. Buller announcing that Gen. Warren has retreated to the south side of the Tugela River:

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 27, 6:10 P. M.

"On Jan. 20 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high tableland extending from the line of Acton Homes and Hongers Poort to the western Ladysmith hills. From then to Jan. 25 he remained in close contact with the enemy.

"The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from northwest to southeast across the plateau from Acton Homes, through Spion Kop, to the left bank of the Tugela.

"The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position, and water supply was a difficulty.

"On Jan. 23 I assented to his attacking Spion Kop, a large hill, indeed a mountain, which was evidently the key of the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south.

"On the night of Jan. 23 he attacked Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimiter was too large and water, which he had been led to believe existed in this extraordinarily dry season, was found very deficient.

"The crests were held all that day against severe attack and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry.

"I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Cameronians and the Third King's Rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side and, in each case, fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British Army throughout the trying day of Jan. 24, and Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry, who fought throughout the day equally well alongside of them.

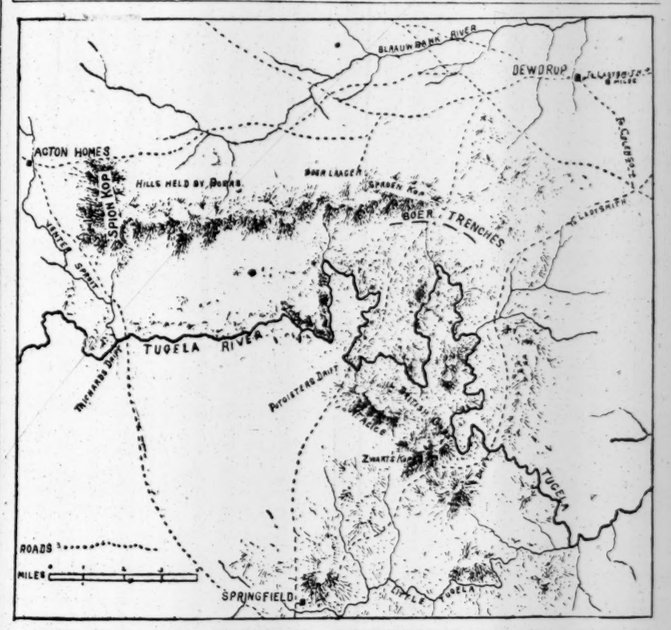
"Gen. Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of Jan. 24 to abandon the position and did so before dawn Jan. 25.

"I reached Warren's camp at 5 A. M. on Jan. 25 and decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was useless and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it.

"Accordingly, I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela.

"At 6 A. M. we commenced withdrawing the train and by 8 A. M. Jan. 27, (Saturday,) Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

"The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch—in some cases the lines were less than 1,000 yards apart—with the enemy in the manner it did is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops; and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbrous ox and mule transport across the river, 85 yards broad, with 20-foot banks, and a very swift current, unmolested, is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."



SCENE OF GEN. WARREN'S RETREAT FROM SPION KOP.

WARREN WAS DRIVEN OUT

Boer Report of the Retaking of Spion Kop by Direct Assault in the Face of Heavy Fire.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, MODDER SPRUIT, Upper Tugela, Wednesday, Jan. 24, Midnight, (via Lorenzo Marques, Thursday, Jan. 25.)—Some Vryheid burghers from the outposts on the highest hills on the Spion Kop group rushed into the laager, saying that the kop was lost and that the English had taken it. Reinforcements were ordered up, but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in thick mist.

At dawn the Heidelberg and Carolina contingents, supplemented from other commandoes, began the ascent of the hill. Three spurs, precipitous projections, faced the Boer positions. Up these the advance was made. The horses were left under the first terrace of rocks.

Scaling the steep, the Boers found that the English had improved the opportunity and intrenched heavily. Between the lines of trenches was an open veldt, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire not only from rifles, but of lyddite and shrapnel from field guns.

Three forces ascended the three spurs coordinately under cover of fire from the Free State Krupps, a Creusot, and a big Maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with the bayonet, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle fire as before a scythe.

The Boer investing party advanced step by step until 2 in the afternoon, when a white flag went up and 150 men in the front trenches surrendered, being sent as prisoners to the head laager.

The Boer advance continued on the two kopjes east of Spion Kop. Many Boers were shot, but so numerous were the burghers that the gaps filled automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kopje, but did not get further.

The British Maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the Mausers held the English back. Their centre under this pressure gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position.

The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the burghers, who, despising cover, stood against the skyline edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin Fusiliers, sheltered in the trenches.

Firing continued for some time, and then the fusiliers and the Light Horse serving as infantry threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

The effect of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the English can hardly be gauged as yet, but it must prove to be immense.

An unusually high proportion of lyddite shells did not explode.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The following dispatch has been received in London from Pretoria, dated Jan. 25, via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 28:

"The Government is advised that, after heavy fighting near Spion Kop, some British on the kop, being stormed, hoisted a white flag. One hundred and fifty prisoners. God be thanked! Although we also had to give brave and valuable lives."

1,500 BRITISH KILLED?

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Jan 25—6 P. M.—The British dead left on the battlefield yesterday numbered 1,500.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF SPION KOP.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Friday, Jan. 26.—About 2 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 24, (Wednesday,) when heavy clouds rested upon the kopjes, the main point of the Boer position, Tabanyama, was stormed by the British infantry under Gen. Woodgate. Our

force crossed over a ravine and climbed the mountain side steadily, getting within thirty yards of the enemy's first line of trenches.

The Boers, who had been asleep, decamped, leaving everything behind, and the British, with a ringing cheer, climbed to the summit.

The Boers opened fire from several points, but it was apparent that they had been taken completely by surprise, and their resistance was dispirited. The western crest of the hill was soon won, and the infantry crept along the top of the hill.

At daybreak, however, the Boers, from a high point on the extreme east, sent a withering fire among the British, which momentarily staggered them. The Boers had the range fixed to a nicety, and their artillery sent several shells right to the top of the crest, forcing the infantry to take cover. A Boer Nordenfeldt also was worked with great precision.

The British held the position against great odds. At 10 o'clock strong reinforcements were sent up the hill and advanced in skeleton formation, the enemy being driven back to the extreme point.

A special dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Friday, and supplying additional details of the operations of Wednesday, says:

"The British made a most successful movement to-day. They deployed to Gen. Warren's right flank and reinforced the troops in possession of Tabanyama. They were subjected to a heavy Boer shell fire, but stood their ground nobly.

"Part of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade extended on the plain in front of Mount Alice and, within two hours, scaled the height of Spion Kop under a heavy fire. One rifleman, who reached the summit before his comrades, proudly stood on top."

The Daily News publishes a dispatch dated Spearman's Camp, Wednesday afternoon, but held back presumably by the censor until Friday, Jan. 26, 6:40 P. M. The correspondent says:

"Having gallantly taken a portion of Tabanyama Mountain during last night, Gen. Warren's troops are finding considerable difficulty in holding it. There has been heavy fighting to-day. The Boer shells are splendidly directed, and in the face of the enemy's heavy fire the further advance of our forces has been checked.

"Again and again attempts had been made to dislodge the enemy, and things had begun to look serious. Determined as had been their attack, however, the Boers had not succeeded in dislodging them.

"Meanwhile the King's Royal Rifles, approaching from the Potgieter's Drift side of the mountain range, began the arduous ascent of Spion Kop. The heights at the place where they arrived were precipitous and their task was no light one. They advanced, however, and apparently at first without the knowledge of the Boers, but before reaching the top they became exposed to a flank fire from the enemy.

"The last part of the hill was even more precipitous than the road along which they had come, but the brave fellows scrambled up, little by little, sometimes on their feet and hands, sometimes crawling on their knees until, panting and exhausted, they reached the top and threw themselves upon the ground with a cheer. It was grandly accomplished."

LEYDS AT WORK IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung publishes an interview to-day with Dr. Leyds, which represents him as having said:

"The war will certainly last a very long time. The Transvaal will decidedly not be the first to seek peace, and will refuse any proposals on the basis of the status quo."

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Dr. Leyds is a popular lion here. He is being welcomed with an enthusiasm ordinarily extended only to most favored envoys. I have ascertained, from unimpeachable evidence, that he is trying to induce Germany to mediate on the basis of a guarantee of the independence of the Boer Republics, which would be granted some minor territorial concessions, but not a port, this latter being left for future negotiation with a certain power having colonies in South Africa.

"Dr. Leyds is offering Germany commercial, railway, and mining monopolies, as well as other inducements. If he fails here he will try Washington through Mr. Macrum and Montagu White, and St. Petersburg by an envoy to Russia.

"It is not likely that he will obtain an audience of Emperor William. During his reception by Count von Bülow no political matters were mentioned."

FRENCHMEN JOIN THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan 28.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques telegraphing Jan. 25, says:

"Over thirty Frenchmen, who arrived here by the French steamer Gironde and were prohibited from proceeding to the Transvaal, appealed to the French Consul, who protested that they held passports indorsed by the Transvaal Consul, and who declared that he would hold the Portuguese Government liable in damages for a breach of international law in the event of continued refusal to allow them to go forward.

"As the Portuguese Governor General had previously signed the passports, he was compelled to admit the validity of the French Consul's contention. The result was that the Frenchmen were allowed to proceed.

"Eighty more foreigners are expected by a German steamer next week."

Dr. Jameson Wounded at Ladysmith.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, NEAR LADYSMITH, Jan. 25.—It is reported here that as the result of "Long Tom's" practice on Monday Dr. Jameson was wounded in the leg.

Lord Roberts Pleased with the Maine.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 25.—Lord Roberts, after visiting the hospital ship Maine, over which he was conducted by Lady Randolph Churchill, expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangements. The Maine will sail for Durban to-morrow.

Volunteers from Barbados.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Jan. 28.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in Bridgetown, Barbados, last Wednesday, to consider steps for the organization of a volunteer force and to demonstrate the desire of Barbados to share in the defense of the empire.

Make-Up of the Strathcona Horse.

OTTAWA Ont., Jan. 29.—The Militia Department has decided on the basis of organization of the Strathcona Horse. There will be twenty-five officers, thirty-six noncommissioned officers, and 470 men, making a total of 531 in all, and 536 horses. Some additional horses will be taken in case of casualties. The contingent will be divided into three squadrons. There will be three Maxim guns.

John Churchill Got a Commission.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26.—John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill, who accompanied her in the Maine, has received from Lord Roberts his commission in the South African Light Horse.

Milner Issues a Proclamation.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26.—Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner, has issued a proclamation announcing that her Majesty's Government will not recognize as valid any forfeiture, fine, or incumbrance upon property in the Transvaal or the Free State subsequent to Oct. 10, the date when war was declared.

HEARING ON FLOUR SEIZURES.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 25.—The Prize Court has fixed Monday, Jan. 29, for the hearing of the charges with respect to the American flour, said to be intended for the Boers, which was on board the British steamer Mashona, from New York Nov. 3, when she was captured by the British gunboat Partridge last month.

PRO-BOER MASS MEETING.

Committee Makes Arrangements for Grand Central Palace Gathering.

At the Morton House last night the New York committee to aid the South African Republics perfected arrangements for the mass meeting of citizens of New York, which takes place at the Grand Central Palace this evening, to express sympathy with the Boers.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen will preside, and the speakers announced are Senator Wellington of Maryland, Robert B. Roosevelt, Congressman Cochrane Chanler, Glynn, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, William McAdoo, John Van Voorhis, and the Rev. Father Brady of the Oblat Fathers, who spent many years in the Transvaal, whose remarks will principally be in rebuttal of the assertion that the Boers are antagonists of the Catholic religion.

The Seventy-first Regiment Band will furnish the music, and will render the Boer national anthem.

War Causes Insanity and Suicide.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 28.—James Jubb, an Englishman, aged twenty-eight, in a fit of insanity, committed suicide this morning by gashing his throat with a carving knife. It is said his insanity was the outcome of constant brooding on the war in the Transvaal.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED TRAGEDY.

An Electrician Killed on the Fifth Avenue Line Either by Shock or the Wheels of a Train.

Louis Lipton, an electrician employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, was killed at one o'clock this morning on the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road at Thirty-sixth Street.

He was adjusting a brush on the commutator of the motor and in doing so placed one hand on the third rail. In this manner he completed a circuit, which started the car forward.

His body was mangled, but it could not be ascertained whether or not he had been shocked to death before the wheels of the car passed over him. He was dead when picked up.

Lipton lived in the East New York section of Brooklyn.

DEATH SHOCK IN ARC LIGHT.

Waiter in a Bowery Cafe Instantly Killed—Employer Hurt Trying to Rescue Him.

Charles Nord, a waiter employed at the Café Schumann at 383 Bowery was instantly killed last evening by an electric shock. Nord had been employed at the café for several years up to a few weeks ago when he lost his position. His young wife pleaded with the proprietors, Kunst & Conde, with the result that they took Nord back on Saturday evening.

In front of the café is an arc light hanging from an iron rod. In some way this rod became loosened from the building last night, and the light dropped down to within three feet of the sidewalk. Nord, who was working in the front part of the café, ran out to the street intending to swing the light around so that it would be out of the way of people desiring to enter the café.

He caught hold of the iron bars connecting the upper and lower parts of the lamp. As he did so the electric current passed through his body. There was a number of pedestrians on the street at the time. They saw Nord's body twitching and trembling.

Some person called for help and Conde went to Nord's assistance. Conde succeeded in dragging the limp body of the waiter away from the lamp. In doing so he received a severe shock, and had to be carried into the café himself.

An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital on his arrival said that Nord had been instantly killed by the shock. The surgeon, after administering stimulants to Mr. Conde, found that it was not necessary to take him to the hospital.

Nord's body was taken to the Fifth Street Police Station and from there to his home, at 214 East Thirteenth Street. He was twenty-seven years old, and had been married only eight months.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING.

Utica Attorney Accidentally Shoots Himself in the Adirondacks.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Rees E. Thomas, a well-known attorney of this city, was shot and instantly killed Saturday afternoon in the Adirondacks about forty miles from this city by the discharge of a shotgun which he had been carrying.

He was on a hunting trip with three companions, John G. Beltz of this city, and Devello Williams and Frank W. Smith of Mooseriver, when the fatality occurred. Mr. Thomas was prominent in the Masonic Order here, and was a member of several other bodies. He leaves a wife and five children.

PURIFYING PHILADELPHIA.

Police Raid Six Opium Dens and Gather in Forty Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—As a result of the tragic death of a young woman last week in an opium den, located in Chinatown, the police at one o'clock this morning started to clean out many of the resorts in that locality.

Six places had been visited up to 1:45 o'clock and over forty persons have been arrested, many of them being under the influence of opium. At 2 o'clock the raids were still in progress. Those arrested included Chinamen and white and black males and females.

TRYING MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Indiana Town Furnishes Cheap Light, Water, and Telephone Service.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTLER Ind., Jan 28.—One of the most remarkable examples of municipal ownership in the United States is shown by the town reports of Edinburg, Ind.

Incandescent electric lights are furnished to residences for 15 cents a month and to business houses for 20 cents a month for sixteen candle-power lights. Waterworks are also operated at an annual charge of $1 to each consumer, and a complete and perfect telephone exchange is maintained with a monthly rental of 50 cents.

These are municipal enterprises, all self-supporting.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The Dowager Empress's Action Arouses No Official Protest.

PEKING, Jan. 28.—The latest move of the Empress Dowager appears to be accepted by both officials and people with the greatest equanimity. None of the high officials, either metropolitan or provincial, seems to have thought it worth while even to enter a protest.

The prevailing impression among all classes of Chinese seems to be that, in order to consolidate her power, the Empress Dowager must at all costs effect the removal of the present Emperor. Having now felt the pulse of the country and having found the Emperor's party unprepared to rally to his protection, it is likely that the Empress Dowager is preparing for a still more striking move with the advent of the Chinese New Year.

Judging from surface indications, it is almost safe to predict that any action she may take will be accepted quietly, not leading to anything in the shape of internal convulsions or outward complications.

Plymouth Church Sends a Missionary.

There was a discussion of missionary work at the morning service yesterday at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. S. E. Wishard of Boston, speaking for the American Board, told of the work being done in China. At the conclusion of his address $1,700 was subscribed by the members of the church for the purpose of supporting what will be known as the fifth pastor of Plymouth Church. This fifth pastor, Dr. Arthur Smith, will labor as a missionary for the Church in China.

Declines a Brooklyn Pastorate.

SING SING, Jan. 28.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Martin Niles, pastor of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of this village, recently received a call from St. Michael's Church, in Brooklyn. He has had the matter under advisement for two weeks, and this morning announced to his congregation that he would remain here. He has been here four years.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

LABOR FOR TUNNEL WORK

Central Federated Union Wants Citizens Only Employed.

DISPUTE OVER ACTORS' STRIKE

Brooklyn Telephone Employes Ordered Out—Cloak Cutters Against Mortgage Tax.

The question of labor on the rapid transit tunnel which is being agitated by the trades unions of this city came up again for discussion before the Central Federated Union yesterday in the form of a resolution that citizens only should be employed on the work.

Delegate Brown of the Cigarmakers objected to the resolution, and held that the resolution should demand that only union men be employed. The aliens, he held, had done a great deal in developing the city, and it would be wrong to exclude them now.

Delegate Joseph Barondess spoke in the same vein, and then Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Workers insisted on protesting against the employment of aliens. "If we do not enforce this resolution," he said, "the Italian padrones will advertise in the newspapers in Italy that men are wanted to work on the rapid transit road in New York, and we will have the city crowded with alien Italians, who will work for the lowest wages possible, while our own American workingmen will go about starving. I have seen these Italians going out to work. They carry a loaf of bread under the arm, and it is that with a couple of onions that they live upon during the day. They do not benefit the country they live in, and after saving up $300 or $400 they go back to their own country. I know one public job in this city on which 500 Italians are employed, but not one American. And why? Simply because they work cheap, while the American is accustomed to live decently and requires living wages."

"It would be an outrage to let the aliens come here and take away the money which belongs to good American citizens," remarked Patrick J. McNulty of the Street Sweepers.

"The law says that only citizens should be employed on public works, and we should place ourselves on record as supporting the labor laws," said Delegate George H. Warner of the International Association of Machinists.

The resolution was adopted and a committee was appointed to call on the city authorities and insist on its being enforced.

Delegate Simons of the Cigar Packers brought up the subject of the Jewish actors' strike in the People's Theatre by saying that Manager Edelstein of the theatre had charged two members of the United Hebrew Trades with having offered to break up the actors' union for $500.

One of the men against whom the charges were alleged to have been made was present and said they were not true, and Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said the complaints of the actors that they made only $11 a week were not true. They earned much more, and he knew of one actor who was paid $40 a week for an entire season of twenty-three weeks. Mr. Kelly believed that an attempt had been made to blackmail Manager Edelstein, and said he would not be a party to any such conspiracy.

"Manager Adler said that Mr. Kelly was the best walking delegate he ever knew, and gave him $5," remarked Delegate Barondess. Then he added: "Of the new actors that were brought from Chicago to replace the strikers one is a bag of bones and another, a centenarian, was introduced as a hero of Baxter Street." Then he added: "Delegate Kelly would not call out the stage carpenters to help the actors, but if they win they will insist upon those carpenters being discharged."

Delegate Kelly shook his fist at Barondess as he cried, "You can't organize another stage carpenters' union. If you want to start a race war we will be prepared and can retaliate."

The meeting passed a resolution ordering the Theatrical Protective Union to call out the stage carpenters in the People's Theatre on a sympathetic strike, but they refused to obey the mandate.

Grand Treasurer Wissinger of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company had discharged members of the union in its employ in Newark and also in Brooklyn, with the intention of breaking up the union. Thereupon the Brooklyn local union held a meeting and decided to order strikes to-day in all the offices of the company in Brooklyn until the discharged members were reinstated.

The cloak cutters sent in resolutions protesting against a bill proposing to impose a tax on mortgages. The protest said that the joint committee, which represented eighty-nine trades organizations which had been requested to recommend to the Legislature a bill for home sale in taxation, had failed to do so, and instead had prepared a bill imposing a tax on mortgages, by whomsoever held, rather than taxing monopolies, franchises, and trusts.

This bill, the protest continued, would impose a tax on deposits in savings banks where poor working people have their savings, and would thus discourage them. It would also impose an unnecessary burden on building loan associations, in which many workingmen had their money tied up; it would discourage building operations, and would thus deprive many workingmen in the building trades of the means of making a living.

The meeting indorsed the protest and appointed a committee to send a protest against the bill to the Legislature.

A circular was received from ex-Judge Van Hoesen, Chairman of the committee to arrange for the pro-Boer mass meeting, but as the circular did not bear a union stamp the meeting would not consider it.

The letter carriers announced that they would have a grand reception and ball at the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 12 for the benefit of their sick benefit fund.

The New York Elevator Operators' Benevolent Association will have their annual reception and ball at the Lenox Lyceum on the evening of Feb. 21.

FAVORS A TAX ON ALIEN LABOR.

Rev. Dr. Peters Would Bar All But Citizens from Working on Tunnel.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church at his Sunday afternoon service in the Ninth Regiment Armory yesterday, spoke in opposition to the system of glutting the labor market with European laborers whenever there is to be any great work begun in the United States, to the hurt of the American laborer, and advocated the placing of the protective tax upon every alien laborer who comes into this country.

"It is a remarkable fact," said he, "which is borne out by statistics, that whenever there is a business depression in this country there is a decrease in the number of immigrants, and whenever there is prosperity or a big enterprise on there is a tremendous increase in immigration. Ninety per cent. of this immigration consists of unskilled laborers, and it therefore enters into direct competition with the laborers who are already in the country.

"The present is the time when our immigration laws should be amended, and we should exclude the birds of passage, who live in a way utterly incompatible with American decency, and who have no intention of becoming American citizens, who simply stay here for a short time and take home to their native land what they have earned. The employer has become independent of American workmen because of the ease with which their places can be filled by immigrants who are glad to get work at any price.

"It is said you could not get enough American citizens who would be willing to perform the common labor required on our new tunnel. This is not true. American citizens will be glad to get the work, but they dislike to be put on a level with the pauper labor of Europe and live according to their standards. Under present conditions the United States is trying to solve the question of non-employment for Europe as well as for itself. We have already tens of thousands more men and women than necessary to perform the labor required, and I favor the law that will give the American citizen the first chance."

Dr. Peters said he knew there was a law prohibiting the employment of any but citizens upon municipal works like the new tunnel road, but he declared that it was impossible to detect among the thousands employed which are and which are not citizens, and the law is violated continually.

The Rev. Leighton Williams of the Amity Baptist Church also spoke at the meeting. His subject was "The Just Man." He spoke, in the course of his remarks, of the stay-at-home voter, saying that it had been said that the Board of Aldermen in this city was representative of the voters who allowed it to exist, but he believed that it was also representative of the citizens who staid away from the polls and allowed the election of these men.

"God is the final judge of the man," said he. "He will decide whether the man who gives millions to perpetuate his name in charitable institutions, and who should rather return the money he gives this way to the employes from whom he has got it in small salaries, is a just man or a hypocrite. I believe that the hypocrite who oppresses the poor is on his way to hell, no matter what amounts he gives in his ostentatious way to churches."

No Aliens on Tunnel Work.

The Laborers' Union Protective Society, that has some 13,000 members in this city, is agitating to have only citizens employed on the underground railroad, and those members who are not yet citizens are taking steps to get out their papers. The members say that the prevailing rate of wages in their work, and which they get from the Master Builders' Association, is 23 cents an hour, and they want double pay for overtime—that is, after eight hours' work.

JAMES WATSON GERARD DEAD.

The Distinguished Author and Lawyer Passed Away in His Gramercy Park Home.

James Watson Gerard, the well-known lawyer and author, died at his home, 17 Gramercy Park, yesterday morning. The direct cause of death was hemorrhage of the brain. He had been ill for the past year.

Mr. Gerard was born in lower Broadway in 1822, and was the son of James Watson Gerard, also a distinguished lawyer of this city, who was born in 1794 and died in 1874. The Gerards were among the notable families driven from France by the troubles of the reign of Louis XVI. The members of the family went to Scotland, where William Gerard was born, near Banff. For a time William Gerard was a resident of Gibraltar, but came to this country previous to 1780 and engaged in business. The year after his arrival here he married Christina Glass of a Sutherlandshire family, whose mother was a grandniece of Sir Thomas Hector Monroe, Governor of the East Indies, and a favorite niece of Dr. Alexander Monroe, one of the founders of the University of Edinburgh. A brother of Miss Glass was a well-known New York merchant of the early part of this century.

William and Christina Gerard had seven children. Ann married Andrew Hosie, and was the mother of Mrs. Schuyler Livingston. Christina married Dr. Jeremiah Fisher, a Surgeon in the war of 1812, in the United States Army. James W. was the youngest of three sons, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1811. Soon after leaving college he became enrolled in a volunteer company called "The Iron Grays," which was raised for the defense of the harbor during the war with Great Britain. After the war he entered the law office of George Griffin, who was one of the most distinguished members of the bar at that time, and in 1816 took the degree of M. A. from Columbia, being then admitted to his profession. He continued to practice in New York until 1869. He was, it is said, the first person in this country to advocate uniformed police. Early in life he married Eliza, daughter of Increase and Elizabeth Sumner of Boston.

James Watson Gerard, the second of the name, was born in this city in 1822, and was graduated from Columbia with the honors of valedictorian in 1843. The same institution conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1892. He was an able advocate in the courts, and became a recognized authority on real estate and property. He devoted a great deal of his time to the schools of this city, and was School Trustee, Inspector, and Commissioner, holding the last named office for two terms. In 1876-7 he was State Senator. In 1880 he ran for Congress against Levi P. Morton, but was defeated. President Cleveland, during his second term, offered Mr. Gerard the office of Special Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, but on account of ill-health the office was declined.

Mr. Gerard wrote a number of books, among them "The Pelican Papers," "Titles to Real Estate in the State of New York," and "The Peace of Utrecht," his most important historical work.

Mr. Gerard in 1866 married Miss Jennie Angel, daughter of Benjamin F. Angel of Geneseo, N. Y., who was United States Minister to Sweden during President Buchanan's Administration. Mrs. Gerard and three sons, James W., Sumner, and Julian, survive Mr. Gerard. They were all present at his bedside when he died. He was a member of the Union, Players, and Tuxedo Clubs, and the St. Nicholas and Historical Societies. The house Mr. Gerard died in had been his home for more than forty years.

The funeral will take place from Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The rector, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks, will officiate. The burial will be in the Gerard family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

SMALLPOX IN KENTUCKY.

The Disease Rages in Thirty-five Counties and There Is No Money to Fight It.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—The whole State of Kentucky is at the mercy of smallpox. With the disease prevalent in thirty-five counties of the State, the State Board of Health finds itself without money to fight the epidemic.

Secretary J. N. McCormack has received the resignations of the County Boards of Health in about a dozen counties in which the disease is the most serious, the last being that of Caldwell County, where nearly 50 per cent. of the people are suffering from the disease.

The cause of these resignations is the lack of money with which to combat the disease. Daily requests for inspectors come from other counties where smallpox undoubtedly exists, but the State Board has no money with which to send the inspectors, so the county authorities refuse to take any action.

The disease is becoming more virulent, and fatalities are being reported in considerable numbers. Paducah, next to Princeton, shows the largest percentage of afflicted, and the whites are becoming victims. Dr. McCormack has advanced the State Board $1,500 out of his own pocket, but refuses to do anything further.

SHOT BY HER STEP-BROTHER.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 28.—A distressing accident occurred at the residence of John P. Shannahan this afternoon, by which his fourteen-year-old daughter Nora was shot and almost instantly killed by John J. Gallagher, the seventeen-year-old son of Mrs. Shannahan by a former husband.

Gallagher was cleaning a revolver in his room when Nora came up to make the bed. In the room was another revolver that had lain unused since last Fourth of July, and which Gallagher did not know was loaded. This he took up, and, while he was explaining how it worked, the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering the girl's face under the right eye and lodging at the base of the brain. An ambulance was summoned, but the girl died before she could be taken away. Gallagher was arrested, but was later admitted to bail.

READY FOR TRAIN ROBBERS.

Armed Posse on Missouri Pacific Train Leaving Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—In anticipation of a hold-up, six local policemen in citizens' clothes and a number of Pinkerton detectives occupied the express car on the Missouri Pacific passenger train leaving Kansas City at 9 P. M. for St. Louis.

The officials of the road had, it is said, received information that an attempt would be made to rob the train. The officials refused to make known the point at which the attack was expected to take place. Up to midnight no report had been received in this city from the fortified train.

Leeds and Cracker Neck, desolate places situated in the woods a few miles out of Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific, were the favorite stamping grounds of the James Bryan gang and the gang that more recently worked out of Kansas City under John (Quail Hunter) Kennedy, whose seventeen-year sentence to the penitentiary for robbing a train at Macomb, Mo., has just been affirmed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 28.—Fire practically destroyed the bakery of J. H. Althans, corner of Brook and John Streets, to-day. The loss on the building will be about $10,000, and on the contents about an equal amount.

POLICE KILL SAFE BLOWERS.

Quincy (Ill.) Officers End the Careers of Two Burglars and Wound a Third.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 28.—Quincy police officers last night killed two expert safe blowers, supposed to be from Chicago, and seriously wounded another. The men are believed to be the same who recently operated in Galesburg, Freeport, and other Illinois cities, making a specialty of cracking safes in building and loan association offices.

On Jan. 6 the safe in the offices of the Adams County Building and Loan Association in this city was blown open at the noon hour, and cash and securities amounting to $20,000 taken. Saturday last three men came to Moecker's Hotel, two of them registering from Kansas City. The proprietor suspected them, and warned the police, and when one of the men went out he was shadowed by Detective George Koch. The officer finally asked the suspect to go to the station and explain himself. The man drew a pistol and pointed it at the officer's heart, but as he did so, Koch drew his own pistol and fired four shots. Three took effect, and the man fell dead This occurred at 11 o'clock Saturday night in front of the Newcomb Hotel.

Meanwhile officers had examined the baggage of the suspected men, and found it included burglars' tools, skeleton keys, dynamite sticks, and nitro-glycerine. When the other two men returned to the hotel at 2 o'clock this morning they found the hotel surrounded by officers. They ran into the hotel saloon and loaded their revolvers. Then ensued a running fight in the hotel corridor. One man reached the street, pursued by Chief of Police John Ahearn. He turned to fire, and as he did so Ahearn sent a bullet crashing through his skull. He died in a few minutes. The third man was shot on the stairs by Officer Charnhorst, and sank to the floor with a broken hip. He refused to say who his accomplices were.

When the men came here Jan. 5 they registered as J. M. Burt and H. F. Crowley. Saturday Burt was registered as C. H. Rogers. From letters found on his person it appeared he used the name of C. H. Prince of Chicago. The wounded man refused to give his name.

KEEPING UP PIG IRON PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Jan. 28.—A number of furnace men in Eastern Pennsylvania are, it is said, storing pig iron, because consumers decline to pay the prices asked by the producers. It is reported that 3,000 tons have been stored at Birdsborough, Berks County, and that other furnaces have large quantities of pig put away as a measure to maintain present prices. The railroad men say immense quantities of iron, as much as at any time the past year, are being shipped now.

KILLED IN FIRE AND RUNAWAY.

Two Victims of a Peculiar Double Accident in Muncie, Ind.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 28.—Two lives were lost as the result of a fire which to-night destroyed the residence of William Miller, four miles west of here. Miller's two-year-old grandchild was smothered to death.

Frank Stephens, who was driving past with his wife, discovered the fire and jumped from the buggy to alarm the Miller family. The horses became frightened, and Mrs. Stephens was thrown from the buggy, sustaining fatal injuries.

CATHOLIC PRIEST SUSPENDED.

Was Too Radical in Advocacy of Temperance Measures.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Rev. Father George Zurcher of St. Joseph's Church at Buffalo Plains has been suspended from his charge by Bishop Quigley because of a "notorious disobedience, not to say defiance, of the ordinary of the diocese during the Bishop's absence in Europe."

Father Zurcher has been in conflict with the diocesan authorities on several occasions within the last few months, owing to his strong advocacy of temperance measures which were considered too radical and a sermon preached by him on All Souls' Day, in which he stated that there was nothing in the canons of the Church that compelled its adherents to send in contributions of money on that day in order that their friends should be remembered in the masses said for the dead.

MANY CHINAMEN TO BE TRIED.

Batch of 74 in Fargo, N. D., Charged with Violating Exclusion Act.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 28.—The trial of the Chinamen, who have been in jail here two or three months awaiting a hearing on the charge of violating the exclusion act, will commence to-morrow. United States District Attorney Rourke has been in Green Bay, Chicago, and other points for some time taking testimony. There are seventy-four Celestials here who have been in jail some time, another has been held for a longer period awaiting deportation, and the colony was increased yesterday by the arrival of Jung On, who was caught this week attempting to cross into the United States at Porta

District Attorney Rourke has apparently unearthed a plot by which the Mongolians who return to their native country permanently sell their passports, and by substitution of photographs many illegal entries are made.

FIRE TEAM IN A TRENCH.

Driver and Centre Horse of Three Seriously Injured.

Going west at a high rate of speed through Forty-third Street to a fire last night Driver Timothy Donovan of Engine No. 65 drove his three-horse team into the trench at Seventh Avenue, where the work of introducing the sub-trolley is under way. The centre horse was injured so seriously that it will have to be shot. Donovan was thrown fifteen feet and was seriously hurt. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Donovan saw his peril in time to apply the brakes, and the engine was stopped on the brink of the excavation. Had it been otherwise the three horses would have been crushed under the heavy weight of the engine.

There was until a few days ago a fairly strong bridge over the excavation. For some reason it was taken away, and the substitute left was so weak that the weight of the three horses carried it down with a crash. Donovan noticed when about 30 feet away that a change had been made, and not wishing to take a chance, applied the brake with all his power in the effort to stop and take the bridge at a walk.

Engine No. 65 is located in Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Higher Prices for Baby Carriages.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Manufacturers of baby carriages and children's wagons will soon advance prices. Representatives of the Toledo Metal Wheel Company and the Gendron Iron Wheel Company of Toledo, the American Rattan Company of St. Louis, and the Wilkinson Toy and Carriage Company of Troy, N. Y., held a secret meeting here Saturday, at which a 30 per cent. increase was agreed upon. Those interested deny any intentions of forming a combination, but say a uniform advance is necessitated by the increased price of iron.

American Art Study in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The American National Institute, just founded in Paris for the study of art, has secured a new honorary committee, composed of many prominent French litterateurs and artists. The list of names includes MM. Jules Cambon, Heredia, Sully-Prudhomme, Massenet, Benjamin Constant, and Carolus-Duran.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:30 A. M.—221 West Sixty-second Street; Robert Hill; damage, $200.

9:50 A. M.—26 Suffolk Street; Charles Novisky; damage, $15.

12:50 P. M.—230 Sixth Avenue; M. Blacker; damage, $15.

4 P. M.—2,472 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. Dean; damage, $150.

7:30 P. M.—561 Morris Avenue; Samuel Tilden; damage, $300.

8:00 P. M.—30 Scammel Street; William Sabalsky; damage, $25.

10:55 P. M.—102 West Forty-sixth Street; Samuel P. Byrnes; damage, $200.

11:45 P. M.—325 West Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

Leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry, 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good for a stop-over at Lakewood.—Adv.

B'NAI B'RITH LODGE MEETS.

The Biennial Session Is in Progress in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The Grand Lodge of Improved Order B'nai B'rith went into biennial conclave this morning at Maennerchor Hall. The sessions will continue to-morrow. The order was founded in 1887, and held annual conventions until 1898, from which time it was decided to hold biennial sessions.

The Grand Lodge officers are: Supreme President—Ralph Sachs, Baltimore; First Supreme Vice President—Solomon S. Schloss, Baltimore; Second Supreme Vice President—Simon Spardau, New York City; Supreme Guide—Herman Baumgarten, Washington; Supreme Secretary—Moses Katz, Baltimore; Supreme Treasurer—Kaufman Katz, Baltimore.

The session opened with the reading of the Supreme President's message, reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee, and Endowment Committee.

The report of the President showed that, although the condition of the order was not as flourishing as had been hoped for, there was promise of unprecedented progress in the coming two years; the membership had been reduced to about 1,500, the report said, but the time was not far distant when the rolls of the order would show 5,000 names.

A banquet was served late in the afternoon to the delegates and their families. Prominent representatives of kindred Jewish organizations were guests. Moses Moses of Baltimore, the venerable founder of the order, was also present.

Delegates representing all the lodges of the order are attending the convention from Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Boston, and New York.

GOLD DEMOCRATS AND BRYAN.

S. P. Sheerin Thinks It Impossible for Them to Support Him.

S. P. Sheerin of Indianapolis, who was Secretary of the Democratic National Committee in the campaign of 1892, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Mr. Sheerin retired from politics after the National Convention of 1896, and for the last four years has devoted his time exclusively to business. When asked if he believed that many Gold Democrats of prominence would follow W. Bourke Cockran's example and come out for Bryan, Mr. Sheerin said:

"Unquestionably many Gold Democrats would vote for Bryan if ante-imperialism were made the issue and free silver cut out. This, however, is almost an impossibility, and as there do not seem to be many chances of promoting harmony unless this is done, it appears to me that Gold Democrats will again be forced outside the breastworks. I'm out of politics, however, and my judgment may not be considered specially valuable."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Luis F. Corea, Charge d'Affaires, Nicaraguan Legation, Washington; A. C. Baker, United States Navy; Gov. Asa Bushnell, Ohio; Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, Detroit.

HOLLAND—W. S. Silsby, Seneca Falls; Max Agassiz, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—Judge S. A. Kellogg, Supreme Court Plattsburg; Baron von Hasperg, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington; Manuel Cuesto Sallardo, Guadalajara, Mexico.

ASTOR—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

HOFFMAN.—Major Graham, London; Senator J. P. Jones, Nevada.

SAVOY—Richard Barschall, Berlin.

BUCKINGHAM—Col. Clarence McNamee, Biltmore, N. C.; Prince de Croy, Vienna.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Perteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Perteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Dreyfuss Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Dreyfuss, domestics and dress goods, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Lob, Charles, Sons, New Orleans, La.; A. Lob, cloths; Hoffman House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, silks; W. Smith, dress and wash goods; Hoffman House.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Stevens, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; Mrs. Renard, ribbons, 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Reiss & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reiss, notions and infants' wear, 514 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. E. Smith, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Schweinbold, linens and white goods; Hotel Cadillac; C. A. Birkle, carpets and upholstery goods; Holland House.

Loveman, D. B., Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. Twinan, laces, embroideries, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Bass Dry Goods Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Joel, dress goods, silks, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, millinery, laces and trimmings; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Greif, L., & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Greif, clothing;

TO DR. M'GLYNN'S MEMORY

Clergymen of Various Denominations Pay Tribute to the Priest.

Dr. Burtsell, Dr. Rainsford, Rabbi Wise, and Father Ducey Speak at the Academy of Music.

Despite the inclement weather the Academy of Music was fairly well filled last evening at the Father McGlynn memorial meeting, held under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn Memorial Association. The exercises consisted of addresses by Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish ministers, music rendered by an orchestra, and a trombone quartet, and vocal selections by Edward O'Mahony.

Sylvester L. Malone, President of the memorial association, acted as Chairman, and opened the proceedings with an address in which he paid a tribute to the memory of Father McGlynn.

He prefaced his remarks with the request that in view of the solemn nature of the meeting the audience would refrain from all applause or other demonstrations of feeling, but the request was disregarded, and some of the speakers when they advanced to the front of the platform were greeted with enthusiasm. Very frequently, too, their remarks were interrupted by applause.

The Rev. Dr. Richard L. Burtsell of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Rondout, was the first speaker introduced by Chairman Malone. Dr. Burtsell said he met Father McGlynn in 1853 at the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, where they studied together, and there had never been any separation of heart between them to the day of his beloved friend's death. He dwelt at great length on Father McGlynn's learning, intelligence, wit, humor, and his marvelous eloquence, which, he said, was not confined to English, for he spoke Italian and Latin with equal elegance and fluency. Referring to Father McGlynn's deposition from and reinstatement to the priesthood he said:

"When he heard from the Papal delegate the admission that his teachings had not condemned doctrines of the Catholic Church he felt repaid for all that he had endured. Ah, woe to the Church if ever the priest should be prohibited from going among the people and helping them to solve their problems, and woe to the State if ever the priest is not permitted to actively interest himself in the welfare of the State." [Applause.]

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church delivered a vigorous address that won him the frequently manifested sympathy of the audience.

"Though not all of us are members of this same branch of the Christian Church as Father McGlynn, nor all believers in the economic doctrines in which he thought he had found a panacea for humanity's ills," he said, "we meet together on the broad ground of fellowship to pay a tribute to a great, good, and brave man. What the age wants is brave men. It's mighty hard to find to-day men who will come out before they have gauged their company and say what is true. All honor to Dr. McGlynn for the profound Christian truth that made his life the power for good it was in the community. When a suitable monument shall have been raised to him, let the motto in all reverence be

"'For this cause was I born, for this cause came I into the world to bear witness to the truth.'

"It is the price men are prepared to pay for the truth that should be the standard by which we honor their memory. Father McGlynn gave up everything for what he believed to be the right. Placed between the alternative of remaining mute or losing all, his answer came: 'So help me God, I will let everything go but truth.' We are sorry not for the man who is gone, but for those who maligned him."

John McMackin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in a eulogy said: "The downtrodden hailed him as a new Moses. The rich, the privileged class, looked upon him as a revolutionist, an enemy of society, and hence the cry went forth 'Society must be saved,' and saved from what—the doing of God's justice on earth, the obeying of the command of the Master, 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

Father Ducey, the next speaker, observed that when Christ preached his Sermon on the Mount he told many truths that were not acceptable to some men of his day, and are not any more acceptable to some men of the present day.

"Father McGlynn's life," he continued, "was a constant homage to and defense of true manhood. His teachings were in keeping with all that the great fathers of the Church taught, and he was as great a light of the Church in his day as Ambrose, Augustin, Chrysotom, and others were in their time.

"People are not justified in believing that enforced poverty is a blessing because two slaves of avarice and covetousness recently made addresses in a Fifth Avenue church in which they spoke of the danger of inherited wealth and the blessings of poverty. Is not this blasphemy of the deepest dye? Christ never intended that any of His creatures should be degraded and made social outcasts by pauperism. Father McGlynn had a heart and an intellect, but, thank God, he lacked servility to any man."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise said he had come there in the enforced absence of Rabbi Gottheil to testify to the reverence, affection, and love in which those of the Jewish faith held Father McGlynn. "We honor him for that he stood for the truth and defended the right," he said. "If all the world were made up of Father McGlynns there would be no persecution of the Jews such as prevails in Europe. [Applause.] Father McGlynn said of Henry George that he was a man sent of God, and in the same spirit we say that there was a man sent of God, and he was Father McGlynn."

Rabbi Wise told how twenty years ago Father McGlynn from his own depleted purse furnished the wherewithal to complete a synagogue in East Twenty-ninth Street that the Jews were building and found they could not finish for lack of funds.

"Father McGlynn," said the Rabbi, "thus enabled men of an alien faith to worship God in their synagogue according to their lights. That is why I say that he was not only a priest of the Roman Catholic Church but of that larger church in which all men worship and are bound together in the eyes of God the Father."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Currency Bill Will Occupy Time of the Senate—Quay's Case Goes Over—No House Programme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senators Bacon and Tillman have given notice of speeches during the present week upon the Philippine question, but beyond these notices no indication has been given of the probable course of events in the Senate during the week. The Currency bill continues to hold the right of way, and it is not improbable that it will be made the subject of more or less speechmaking.

It is also quite certain that during the early part of the week there will be a change in the elective offices in the Senate and that in accordance with the decision of the Republican caucus of last week Mr. Bennett will be installed as Secretary and Mr. Ransdell as Sergeant at Arms.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, will continue, in executive session, his effort to secure reconsideration of the Samoan treaty, but this motion will be resisted by the Republicans.

There is a tacit understanding that the Quay contest will not be taken up until after the disposition of the Currency bill.

There is no programme mapped out for the House this week. The Indian Appropriation bill has been reported and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill is in preparation. It is expected that these bills will occupy the major portion of the week.

Insane Man Kills Wife and Children.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—In an "Over the Rhine" tenement to-day Charles Bartruff, a tanner, murdered his wife, his son Carl, aged five, and his daughter, aged three, and then tried to set the house on fire by overturning the hot stove and piling furniture on it. The skulls of all the victims were crushed with a blunt instrument. Bartruff remained in the burning room until arrested by the police. It is asserted that he is insane.

Aged Woman Killed by a Fall.

Mrs. Anna M. Benning, seventy-five years old, of 157 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, while descending the stairs yesterday missed her footing and fell from the second to the first floor. Her son, who went to her aid, found her unconscious. Dr. Martin, who was summoned, said Mrs. Benning had suffered a compound fracture of the skull. She died an hour later without recovering consciousness.

MRS. HETNER'S THREE WILLS.

Long Island City Woman's Grandchildren May Contest Any One Offered for Probate.

When the estate of Mary E. Hetner comes up for division and her will is offered for probate there will probably be a contest, as she appears to have had a habit of making wills. It is expected that some time during the week there will be a will offered for probate before Surrogate Daniel Noble.

Mrs. Hetner died on Thursday. She was eighty years of age and lived at 13 Borden Avenue, Long Island City. Her next of kin are Mrs. Rosa Krider, a sister living at Philadelphia, and George and Joseph Hetner, her grandchildren. George is blind and is a piano teacher. He lives at 302 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. Joseph is a plumber and lives at 231 Nott Avenue.

George Hetner, son of Mrs. Hetner, made a comfortable fortune in the cigar and tobacco business in Long Island City. He died in 1891 and left an estate valued at about $14,000 in trust for his mother for her use during her lifetime, and also provided that upon her death his estate was to revert to his nephews, George and Joseph.

Some years ago Joseph Hetner borrowed $3,000 from his grandmother, and with it built a house, upon which she took a mortgage. About that time Mrs. Hetner made a will in which she bequeathed the estate between the brothers except for a legacy of $500 which she left to her sister. It was provided that from Joseph's share should be deducted the $3,000 and any interest due at the time of the settlement of the estate, thus making an equal division.

This will stood for some time and then she made a new one. She had given her sister $300 in cash and therefore left her out of the new will. She then provided for an equal division of the estate between the two men, but about the time the will was made she transferred the mortgage upon his house to Joseph. This cleared him of the debt and he therefore would divide equally with George the remainder of the estate.

Things stood in that way until Dec. 10 last, when ex-Judge L. N. Manley was summoned to Mrs. Hetner and directed to make another will. The third will wiped Joseph out of participation entirely. It left everything to George. Neither brother appears to have known of the existence and provisions of this will.

Shortly before her death Mrs. Hetner presented to George a bag of diamonds. She knew she was going to die, and according to the story told by her attendant, she caused a box in which she kept her valuables to be brought to her and then took the diamonds and presented them to George. It appears to have been understood that these were to have gone to Mrs. Hetner's sister.

In case the third will is presented, Joseph will probably contest it on the ground that the testator was not mentally capable. In case George has to make the fight it will probably be on the ground that undue influence was used to cause Will No. 2 to be made and to have the mortgage canceled and annulled. The second will was drawn by Surrogate Noble some years ago.

DOUBTS SPANISH SPY'S STORY.

Secretary Long Thinks Little of the Latest Version of the Destruction of the Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary of the Navy Long said to-night that he had not heard of the story about the destruction of the Maine, published to-day in The New York Herald upon the authority of an alleged spy of the Spanish Government, whose affidavits allege that the destruction of the vessel was brought about by arrangement and by the explosion of a submarine mine operated from Fuerza Battery.

"A great many stories of this sort have been mentioned to me from time to time," said Mr. Long, "but little attention has been given to them. If this latest one is of any importance it has not been brought to my attention. If Commander Wainwright has thought it worthy of attention he has not communicated the fact to me, and if I find that it is worthy of investigation I shall ask Commander Wainwright to tell me about it.

"Up to the present time I have had only the most indefinite accounts of this discovery. I first heard of it about ten days ago from a newspaper man, and I have not heard of it since. If it had been a serious story I believe I should have been informed of it."

TESTIMONIAL FROM FIREMEN.

Men Overcome in Fifty-ninth Street Would Reward Mrs. Madden.

The firemen who were overcome at the recent fire in West Fifty-ninth Street are getting up a testimonial for Mrs. J. Madden, the janitress of 312 and 314 West Fifty-ninth Street, next door to the scene of the fire. The firemen state that Mrs. Madden made many gallons of hot coffee and milk for them, which was distributed to the men in the burning building by Miss Minnie Swarts, the heroine of the fire, who refused a purse from Commissioner Scannell.

Firemen overcome by smoke were taken into Mrs. Madden's rooms. Here their boots were taken off and their feet rubbed with alcohol and dry socks put on them. What form the firemen's testimonial will take has not yet been decided upon. It is said that a purse to recompense Mrs. Madden for her considerable outlay will be presented.

MORE DELAY IN POISON TRIAL.

Juror Brown Will Not be Able to Attend Court To-day.

It will not be possible for the Molineux case to go on this morning, as Juror Manheim Brown, who has been ill with rheumatism, will not be well enough to attend. Dr. Sigmund Tynberg said late last night concerning his patient:

"While Mr. Brown has about recovered he will not attend court to-morrow morning. Owing to the uncertain state of the weather, I have advised him, as a precautionary measure, to remain at home. Should the weather be favorable, he will be in the jury box Tuesday."

COLOMBIAN REBELS TRICKED.

Fled When Told German Steamer Brought Government Troops.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 28.—From reports brought by the Hamburg steamer Volumnia it appears that the arrival of the vessel at Tumaco, Colombia, where she touched on the way up, had the effect of saving the place from capture by Colombian rebels. The latter had demanded the surrender of the town, and the Governor was at his wits' end. Just then the Volumnia was sighted.

The Governor then sent a defiant message to the revolutionists, and told them that the steamer off port was bringing 500 Government troops. The trick succeeded, and the rebels abandoned their purpose to capture Tumaco.

TO IMPROVE LONG BEACH.

Plan to Make an All-the-Year-Round Resort of the Place.

The Long Beach Association, of which Paul K. Ames is the receiver, holds an eighteen months' option to purchase from the town of Hempstead five miles of the beaches along the town's water front at $25,000, and may sell this to a corporation which is forming. It is said this company will have a million dollars capital. It will, it is said, take hold of this property and also buy up all the Long Beach leases, options, and improvements, including the hotel and cottages.

The purpose is to create an all-the-year-round resort. Long Beach is seven miles in length. The Long Beach Association's option includes five-sevenths of the island, a tract extending from East Rockaway Inlet to Point Lookout Life Saving Station, and comprises about 1,000 acres of beach land, with its five miles of ocean front.

Long Beach Channel, Inner Beach Lead, and other channels bound the property on the north. These interior waterways will be greatly improved. They will be dredged where it is necessary to secure a greater depth of water, the shore will be graveled where necessary, in order to create a beach, and docks and bulkheads will be built.

Streets about half a mile long extending from the interior waterway to the ocean are to be laid out and building sites sold. With each lot will go the privilege of a common ocean and inside water front. The company will also erect houses.

It is the intention of the syndicate to commence operations on the beach next September, the preliminary work being done during the Summer.

TOURIST, THIEVES' VICTIM

David E. McClure Killed by Chloral "Knock-Out" Dose.

A SCOTCHMAN WITH MEANS

He Had Been Beaten and Was Found by the Police Unconscious in Brooklyn.

David E. McClure, twenty-eight years old, who, it is believed, lived in Glasgow, Scotland, died yesterday morning in the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, from the effects of "knock-out" drops. He also showed evidences of having been beaten. It is believed by the police that he fell into the hands of thieves, who, after dosing and beating him, robbed him of his money and jewelry.

McClure occupied lodgings at the house of Mrs. H. Holland, at 51 Concord Street, Brooklyn. From what can be learned of him, it appears that he was in this country on a sight-seeing tour. Mrs. Holland understood from conversations she had with him that he had traveled a great deal in all parts of the world. He sailed from Scotland for New York on Nov. 27 last on the Anchor Line steamship Tainui. He told Mrs. Holland that on his arrival here he put up at a hotel in Manhattan, but got tired of paying $8 a day for board and moved over to the house in Brooklyn. That was six weeks ago.

McClure on Friday night last was arrested by the police of the Adams Street Station on a charge of intoxication. When arraigned in court he was discharged. He returned to his lodgings, and remained there, Mrs. Holland says, until about 9 o'clock Saturday night, when he went out.

Mrs. Holland at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was summoned to the Homeopathic Hospital. There she found McClure, dying. He had sent for her, but was unconscious when she reached the hospital and died without regaining consciousness.

According to the police reports McClure was picked up on the street in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. One side of his head was badly bruised, and he was in a delirious condition. In a lucid moment he told the police that he had been beaten and robbed by thieves. No further information could be obtained from him.

McClure brought a lot of baggage to his lodging house with him. His personal effects were of a character to indicate that he was a man of means. Mrs. Holland said that her lodger always appeared to be plentifully supplied with money; that he received remittances regularly from Scotland, and that he had opened an account at the Brooklyn Savings Bank. On Wednesday last, she said, he deposited $50 there.

From letters and papers found among McClure's effects it is believed that his home was at 6 Florentine Terrace, Hill Head, Glasgow, Scotland. On the supposition that McClure's near relatives live there, Mrs. Holland last evening cabled to that address the fact of his death, requesting instructions as to the disposal of the body.

So far as is known, McClure had no relatives or friends in this city.

It was at first thought that McClure's death was due to the beating he had undoubtedly received, but an autopsy which was performed last night developed the fact that the immediate cause of his death was chloral given to him, as is believed, as "knockout" drops.

Detectives from the local Central Office and the Fulton Street Station were at work last night trying to locate the place where McClure received the fatal dose.

OUR GROWING EASTERN TRADE.

Gain of 256 Per Cent. in Exports and But 36 Per Cent. in Imports Within the Past Decade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A report on our Asiatic trade prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Foreign Markets Section of the Agricultural Department, shows that there has been a great development of our trade with China and Japan during the past decade. Record figures were easily reached in the fiscal year 1899, when the value of the merchandise exchanged with these two countries, including the port of Hongkong, reached $87,305,688, against only $46,294,167 in 1889. The four years following 1889 witnessed a steady increase that finally culminated in 1899 with a record of $60,281,386, the highest up to that time. In the fiscal year 1894, during which our importations were greatly curtailed as a result of a prevailing financial depression, the trade dropped to $51,513,149, and thereafter rose steadily by leaps and bounds.

Of the $87,305,688 valuation placed upon our trade with Japan, China, and Hongkong during 1899, $47,815,035 represented the imports into the United States and $39,490,653 the exports from this country. The excess of imports over exports amounted to $8,324,382. In 1889 the imports were valued at $35,196,670 and the exports at $11,097,497, a difference of $24,099,173. These figures show that in the decade ended with 1899 there was a gain of $28,398,156, or 256 per cent. in exports, while the increase in imports amounted to only $12,618,365, or 36 per cent. During the last few years, in fact, the imports disclosed an actual falling off, the value for 1899 being $1,164,131 less than that for 1896, which was recorded at $48,979,166. Our exports, on the other hand, more than doubled during the three years succeeding 1896.

During the years 1889-1899 our imports from Japan advanced from $16,687,992 to $26,716,483, and the exports from $4,619,985 to $17,264,688. In the last few years there was a remarkable growth of exports. From $7,689,685 in 1896, the value of exported merchandise rose to $13,255,478 in 1897, and to $20,388,420 in 1898. The value for 1899, $17,264,688, although somewhat less than that for 1898, was larger than any previous record.

In our commerce with China during 1889-1899 there was a gain of $13,293,168. The increase occurred almost entirely in the export trade, which advanced from $2,791,128 in 1889 to $14,493,440 in 1899. Our imports for 1899, amounting to $18,619,268, were only slightly larger than in 1889, when a value of $17,828,412 was reported. The exports to China, like those to Japan, showed an exceptional growth in 1897, 1898, and in 1899.

Our trade with Hongkong, although less important than that credited directly to China, was almost doubled during 1889-99. Exports for 1899 were $7,752,725, as compared with only $3,686,384 for 1889. The imports were considerably smaller and showed marked fluctuations. In 1889 they were valued at $1,480,266, but these figures were not equaled again until 1899, when a value of $2,479,274 was recorded.

Our exports to the countries mentioned consisted chiefly of cotton, cotton goods, kerosene oil, wheat flour, and manufactures of iron and steel, the value of these five classes of articles exported aggregating in 1898 nearly 80 per cent. of the total exports to China, Japan, and Hongkong. Japan took nearly all the raw cotton, while cotton manufactures went quite as largely to China. All three took kerosene oil in large quantities. The exports of wheat flour almost trebled during the decade, exports for Japan actually rising from 19,677 barrels in 1889 to 161,554 barrels in 1898, while Hongkong the latter year took 329,053 barrels, against 378,634 in 1889. China's direct flour importations were small.

The gain in exports of iron and steel was very rapid in 1896, 1897, and 1898, most of the exports going to Japan, which took $3,195,152 worth in 1898, out of a total for the year of $3,713,967. For 1889 the iron and steel exports to the three places named were only $519,212. Generally speaking, it may be stated that the figures show that the gain in our Asiatic exports has been nearly all made in the last five years.

Aside from the five classes mentioned the chief exports have been paper, alcohol, tobacco, leather, lubricating oils, lumber, and scientific apparatus. Of the imports silk and tea made up 70 per cent. of the total, Japan sending most of the former and China most of the latter. Silk imports were $23,959,935 in 1898 and tea imports $8,896,836. In that year we imported $16,453,406 worth of raw silk and $2,068,668 worth of silk manufactures from Japan, while from China came $7,506,409 in raw silk and only $135,906 in silk manufactures.

Second Naval Battalion Athletes.

At the annual meeting of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn the following officers were chosen by the Athletic Association of the command for the year: President—Herbert A. Kellum; Vice President—Lieut A. P. Partington; Secretary—H. P. Hamilton; Treasurer—S. Gilbert Farnham; Manager Hockey Team—George F. Dobson, Jr.; Captain Baseball Team—S. Gilbert Farnham.

Silver Plated Ware.

We are selling Tea Spoons, plated on the best quality nickel silver, in sets of six, at $1.25; Dessert Spoons and Forks, $1.75. Table Spoons and Forks, $2.00. Hollow-handled Knives at $3.75 and $4.25. Our new patterns in Tea Sets, Berry Dishes, and other hollow ware are exceptionally advantageous.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING at Moderate Prices. Fit Guaranteed.
Nicoll.
771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CREED

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe Says It Did Not Originate in Boston.

A PROBLEM IN ANCIENT ROME

The Preacher Formulates a Rule for Judging the Two Theories of Matter and Spirit.

Bad weather materially affected the attendance at the Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street, last evening, when the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe lectured on "Christian Science." Those who were present, however, seemed to enjoy the manner in which he approached the new creed as applied to healing, and more than once faintly audible expressions of approval rippled through the church. He disavowed any intention other than to present both sides of his subject. At the very close, however, when asking that due attention be paid to the collection, he remarked: "You see, I believe in material things." Dr. Crowe said in part, as follows:

"Christian science, or mental science, in so far as they are one, as a philosophy is one phase of a philosophic problem that has dominated the ages. Romans were struggling with it long before Boston was founded. Practically the Christian Science explanation of a mighty problem has been given and opposed by the contrary solution in every age throughout the history of intelligence. Is mind a real thing and matter but an appearance, or is matter a real thing and mind but an appearance? With almost the regularity of a pendulum philosophy swung to one extreme or the other across the primitive fields of speculation.

"The rule by which to form what will nearly always be a safe conclusion when you are confronted by two theories of matter and spirit which contradict each other is to accept all that both theories affirm and reject all that both theories deny. The complete truth will be what both sides affirm, and the sum of error will be the denials of both. It is a kind of celestial instinct that when the human mind is in an affirmative mood it has truth for its companion.

"But I do not understand why a theorist must always deny something. Why can't he go on and tell what he knows and what he believes, and stop? They always will insist on saying that nothing else is true. Hobbes tells me as I look about this house that the house is real and I am a fiction. Berkeley tells me that I am here and the house is not—that I simply project my thoughts outward into the form of a house. That would be a cheap way to build a house. I cannot understand why any man should be without a house if that is the way to circumvent real estate agents. Kant says your soul and your body are both genuine, and that matter, spirit, and God are realities."

Referring to those who insist that mind and morality depend on perfect physical health the minister said: "The mighty souls of William of Orange and Luxembourg dragged their weak bodies over the earth and the earth trembled; Buckle never knew the joy of health, although he wrote out the history of human thought." To another class who hold that right thinking and pure emotions must give bodily health he said that every successful physician, however materialistic, practiced mental science to an extent, as was shown by their kindly falsehoods day after day when entering the sick room. "We all of us, when we are not theorizing, recognize the reality of both mind and matter," he exclaimed.

Another theory that diseases produce wrong thinking and impure emotions, Dr. Crowe declared, was just as wrong as anything could possibly be. "If there ever was a man of lofty mind and pure thought who trod the rocks of Manhattan, it was Dr. Chapin," he said. "It simply will not do to say that he became impure before he became an invalid. If diseases prove the degradation of the soul, then health must prove the celestial quality of the soul. See where the logic will take you. What splendor of mind, what unerring wisdom, what fine grasp of spiritual and interior truth, what sanctity of life must belong to James Corbett, prize fighter and saloon keeper. An angel in disguise! It must be so, for they say that his health is simply perfect.

"A generation ago, when Darwinism was becoming popularized and the American people began to appreciate the sway of material forces and laws and to understand the facts of heredity and environment, and to lose faith in miracles and prophets, there came a great revolt in religious belief and a fast sinking down into materialism, until human life was regarded very much as the Orientals regard it and picture it, as a link in an endless chain which wends forth down through matter and up through faith. Confidence in spiritual realities a generation ago was being rapidly extinguished. The world could not go back to the age of miracles, and it could not deny the facts of material science. What was it to do? It could never again renew its confidence in spiritual realities unless it went forward into a spirit science or a mind science.

"It must come to understand that the expression of natural law is a subtle expression. It has two meanings. It is a law of the spirit as well as a law of matter. It must come to understand that the great word 'force' has two meanings. It means soul force as well as chemical force. I am glad to say that I am profoundly grateful to Christian Scientists and Mental Scientists and Theosophists and all other extremists who are teaching the modern world to believe in the power of the human soul. I speak of the facts of material science, but I part company with materialists when they deny the reality of spiritual things. My notion of it is that this is a double universe, material and spiritual, and that the two individual halves of it intersphere with constant action and reaction, and my mind is open and my heart is open and I want to know everything that scientists can teach me."

FRIEND OF LINCOLN TALKS.

J. H. Littlefield's Reminiscences in Plymouth Church—Beecher's Work.

John H. Littlefield entertained the congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening by narrating his personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Littlefield studied law under Lincoln, and practiced in his office during the year preceding his election to the Presidency. Mr. Littlefield was in Washington and in close personal touch with Lincoln during the whole of the latter's Administration.

"I consider it an honor to stand here," said Mr. Littlefield. "The two men I loved better than any other two men were Abraham Lincoln and Henry Ward Beecher. I knew Beecher well, and do not believe that justice has ever been done to his memory. He will be more reverenced fifty years hence. He it was who liberated theology. Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg, the Monitor, and Henry Ward Beecher were the four forces which saved the Nation at the time of the rebellion."

Mr. Littlefield described Lincoln's personality, and related many interesting and amusing anecdotes of him. He told of a letter which Lincoln received from a young woman in Buffalo, in which she said:

"If you will allow your whiskers to grow I think I can get three votes for you, those of father and my two brothers. They say now that they will not vote for such a homely man as you are."

Referring to the religious side of Lincoln's life, Mr. Littlefield said that, as far as he knew, Lincoln did not attend a church in Springfield, but he believed him, nevertheless, to have been a most religious man.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

You Can't Beat These Black Silks.

Faint-heartedness at the vital moment would have lost these values to you. Our buyer bought at the right time. He did not hesitate to place orders when raw silk was at the lowest ebb of the market. His merchant's prescience and sound judgment convinced him that prices would advance. Raw silk is now fluctuating between $6.25 and $7.00 per pound. But so long as our present stock lasts you may buy the finished product on the basis of raw silk at $4.50 a pound. That was its price when we bought these:

Triple-warped, satin-striped Foulard, soft, delicate finish, will neither crush nor crack, 24 in. wide, $1.00 value; our price 49c

Pongee Silks, not a mongrel, all silk, peculiarly adapted for Summer dresses—nothing better to wear when traveling, 32 in., value 75c.; our price . . 49c

Rustling Taffeta Silk, the firm, strong spinning and the fine, bright dyeing render them particularly serviceable, 21 in. wide, value 75c.; our price 59c

Corded and Plisse Taffeta Silk, two styles that hold their own—they are novel and substantial—similar goods are selling elsewhere at 85c.; our price . 69c

Plain Taffeta, plain but rich—rich with the charm of unmistakable quality, notice weight and width—one yard wide, value $1.25; our price 98c

Satin Duchesse and Peau de Soie, two handsome weaves for elegant costumes; two qualities of each, value $2 and $1.60; our prices, $1.48 and . $1.25

$1.88 Fancy Silks Reduced to $1.19.

About twenty styles of Novelty Silks have dropped to a new price-level. We want to close them out this week, sure. Our original price was $1.88. That means the silks are the kind which sell elsewhere at $2.00 and $2.25. In order to be rid of them and secure needed shelf-space for the new goods we make the price $1.19. It's a brilliant, iridescent, beautiful miscellany of foreign and domestic productions—$1.19.

Two thousand yards triple-chain, twisted-warp Pongee Silk; white stripes on royal blue grounds, white polka dots and stripes on black grounds, very durable, 30 in. wide, value 75c.; our price . 49c

Five thousand yards Changeable Taffeta Silk, twenty distinct color-plays and combinings, medium and dark effects; were we to buy them to-day our price would have to be fixed at 79c. instead of . 59c

Quick Glance at Colored Dress Goods.

Our Dress Goods business is forging to the front. It is a grand stock we ask you to patronize—one of the greatest of its class in America. Our appeal is not through the medium of ultra, supreme and costly novelties. We reach for the allegiance of all who want serviceable, handsome and fashionable stuffs at the lowest prices. It isn't an exclusive, recherche cloth-of-gold display,—but a massive collection of solid, seasonable and desirable weaves, representing in bulk, quality and economy all the sterling Macy Characteristics.

Homespun Cheviot and Camel's-hair Zibeline—every thread pure wool. Both are conspicuous among the recent arrivals of fabrics for early spring gowns. Select either and be sure of satisfaction; 58 in., $1.35 value, at 98c

Ladies' Cloth—an old familiar and just as popular as ever. We are showing a complete assortment of colors in two qualities. We couldn't buy them to-day and sell them at present prices. $1.50 kind at $1.24; $1.25 kind at 98c

Scotch Tweeds, stanch, rough Zibeline effects, ten of the most inviting Spring mixtures. Your choice couldn't fall upon a hardier and more stylish weave. Full of tone and beauty, 54 in. wide, $1.50 value; our price . . $1.24

French Broadcloth—all the favorite shades, including the delicate pastel tints. Our early buying protects you against the recent great rise; 50 to 52 in. wide, considered good value elsewhere at $2.00 and $2.25; our price . $1.49

Among the Wash Goods.

Spring is coming—surely coming. The great heaps of softly-tinted Cottons bear silent witness of her gentle approach. February should be a great month for these rich, thin stuffs. The stock is overflowing—variety, novelty, daintiness and cheapness—as never before:

Scotch Ginghams, very fine grade, one hundred styles of corded stripe effects to choose from, 25c. value; at 19c

Linen Lawn, for children's dresses snd women's waists, twenty-two designs on light grounds, 35c. value; at 24c

Silk-striped Scotch Ginghams, twenty-five patterns, exquisite color combinations, 45c. value; at . . 39c

Satin Corded Ginghams, bright plaid and stripe designs, thirty-two color effects, 60c. value; at . . . 48c

Silk Waists.

$2.99.

People who are not fulsome declare that our Silk Waists unite style and economy in the highest degree. Good judges say our values are incomparable. We are sure that the opinions thus expressed are impartial and correct. Examine our $2.99 Waist, for instance. It's other stores' $4.00 kind. Made of strong taffeta, front and back corded, lined throughout, dress sleeves, flare cuffs—$2.99.

Fancy striped Taffeta Silk Waists, back nicely tucked, $3.49.

Taffeta Waists, front, back and sleeves corded, value $5.50; at $3.99.

Striped Taffeta and Satin Waists, back and front tucked, value $10.00; at $6.99.

Silk Petticoats.

$11.99.

That's the price here. Petticoats of equal quality, workmanship and style will cost you $16.50 elsewhere. They are made of heavy taffeta silk, trimmed with graceful graduated accordion plaiting—nine inches deep in front, eighteen inches in back. Two pinked ruches on plaiting and one above it.

And here's another:—Made of taffeta, finished with umbrella-shaped ruffle, tucked perpendicularly, trimmed with dainty corded ruffles, any clever woman would call their value $8.50; our price $5.99.

Furniture in Annex.

$1.99.

Dining Chairs, solid oak frames, high backs, seats covered with genuine leather, $1.99.

Rockers, solid oak or mahogany finished, high backs, full arms, twisted spindles in back and arms, wood or cobbler seats, $2.67.

Arm Chairs, solid oak frames, high backs, seats covered with genuine leather, $4.34.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frames, reversible cushions, covered with velour in your choice of colors, $4.99.

Five-piece Parlor Suits, handsomely carved frames, inlaid with French marqueterie, covered with satin damask in your choice of colors, $59.74.

Beds and Bedding—Annex.

$6.48.

White Enameled Iron Beds, trimmed with brass, all iron frames, woven wire spring, $6.48.

Mattresses made of No. 2 South American hair, full forty pounds weight, covered with A. C. A. ticking, in one or two parts, sold elsewhere as pure South American hair, at $20.00; our price $14.99.

Carpets—in Annex.

To illustrate the resources of our Carpet business we call your attention to Axminsters in one hundred and five patterns, representing the choicest colorings and patterns, 69c. to $1.49.

China Dinner Sets.

It isn't within the bounds of probability for any store to match our China offerings. We enjoy facilities possessed by no other American retailer. Whenever competition attempts to equal the variety we display, or parallel the prices we quote, a personal examination on your part will settle the question of leadership. Compare our varieties with their varieties, our prices with their prices. That's all we ask. Nothing else needed. For the present we hint of excellent Dinner Sets at very modest rates.

English Underglaze Decorations, 100 pieces, for cottage use, $5.87.

Carlsbad China, spray decorations, gold lined, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, $13.87.

French china, various decorations, gold stippeled, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, $14.63.

Theo. Haviland's China, beautiful ornamentations, gold stippled, 101 pieces, including tureen, $19.87.

Finer qualities, ranging up to $287.43—and the bargain flavor is strong in every one.

Sale of Rugs.

All we have to do is to get this advertisement before the people who need Rugs. Business will follow as a logical sequence. The quotations will command a rousing response.

Iran Wilton Rugs, made of jute, rich Oriental designs and colorings.

$11.49 instead of $17.50—8¼x10½ ft.

$13.99 instead of $20.00—9x12 ft.

Moquette Rugs, colorings and patterns that are sure to please you.

77c. instead of $1.00—18x36 in.

$1.79 instead of $2.50—27x53 in.

$2.89 instead of $3.50—36x72 in.

All-wool ingrain Art Squares—extra heavy quality—fine color blendings and designs.

$3.84 instead of $4.50—3x2 yds.

$4.81 instead of $6.00—3x2½ yds.

$5.76 instead of $7.50—3x3 yds.

$6.74 instead of $8.00—3x3½ yds.

$7.68 instead of $9.50—3x4 yds.

Lace Curtains.

We distribute enough Lace Curtain bargains alone to make the store famous. The wonderful values advertised last Wednesday created a furore. Buying was enthusiastic and intense. And now others are ready. For example:

Colored Organdie Curtains, with ruffle to match, per pair, $1.24.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, with 18 inborder, value $7.00 per pair; our price $4.98.

Plain ruffled bobinet Curtains, lace edging and inserting, per pair, $1.49, $1.74. Better qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $6.24.

Figured sateen Curtains, the latest novelty in bedroom hangings, striped Swiss muslin band and plain muslin ruffle, at $2.49 a pair.

Upholstery.

The Upholstery department is always in tune with the needs of prudent buyers. The little list we print to-day is merely a fraction of the attractions that await you.

Cotton Armure Portieres, solid colors, fringed top and bottom, value $4.50 and $6.00 per pair; our prices, $3.48 and $4.98.

All-Silk Tapestry Portieres, heavily fringed top and bottom, value $17.00 per pair; our price, $12.48.

Imported embroidered Velour Portieres, large assortment of colors, special at $16.89 a pair.

Imported Velour Table Covers, figured all over, two yards square, value $11.00, at $8.24.

Satin Lambrequins, embroidered with silk floss and ttnsel, value $7.00, at $3.99.

Japanese Fire Screens, four panels, ornamented with tinsel embroidery, value $5.00, at $2.99.

Silk Moire, 50 in. wide, for cushion covering and other upholstery uses, value per yard $3.00, at $1.49.

Plain Upholstery Satin, 50 in. wide, large variety of colors, value $3.50 per yard, at $1.59.

FATHER DUCEY'S BIRTHDAY.

Tells His Congregation He Will be Fifty-seven Next Sunday.

The Rev. Father Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Church, informed his congregation yesterday that he would tell them something that he had not told them before during his twenty-odd years as pastor of the church. He said he would tell them when his next birthday would be. He said there would be the usual monthly envelope collection for the church on Sunday next and that the day would mark his fifty-seventh year of life.

"I will be fifty-seven years old on Sunday," said Father Ducey with a smile. "I will accept any donations offered to me as birthday gifts, and on the Sunday following I shall let you know what I shall do with the money. But don't forget that the envelope collection and my birthday come together."

Baseball Cup for Harvard "Scrubs."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 28.—Joseph Leiter, Harvard, '91, has again offered to give a baseball cup for the Harvard scrub baseball series in the Spring. This series will be continued under the same rules as usual, under the management of R. S. Hale, Capt. Reid, and H. H. Murdock, who is assistant manager of the nine. The effect of the series is to be to bring out as many men as possible, so that material can be chosen for the class and 'Varsity nines.

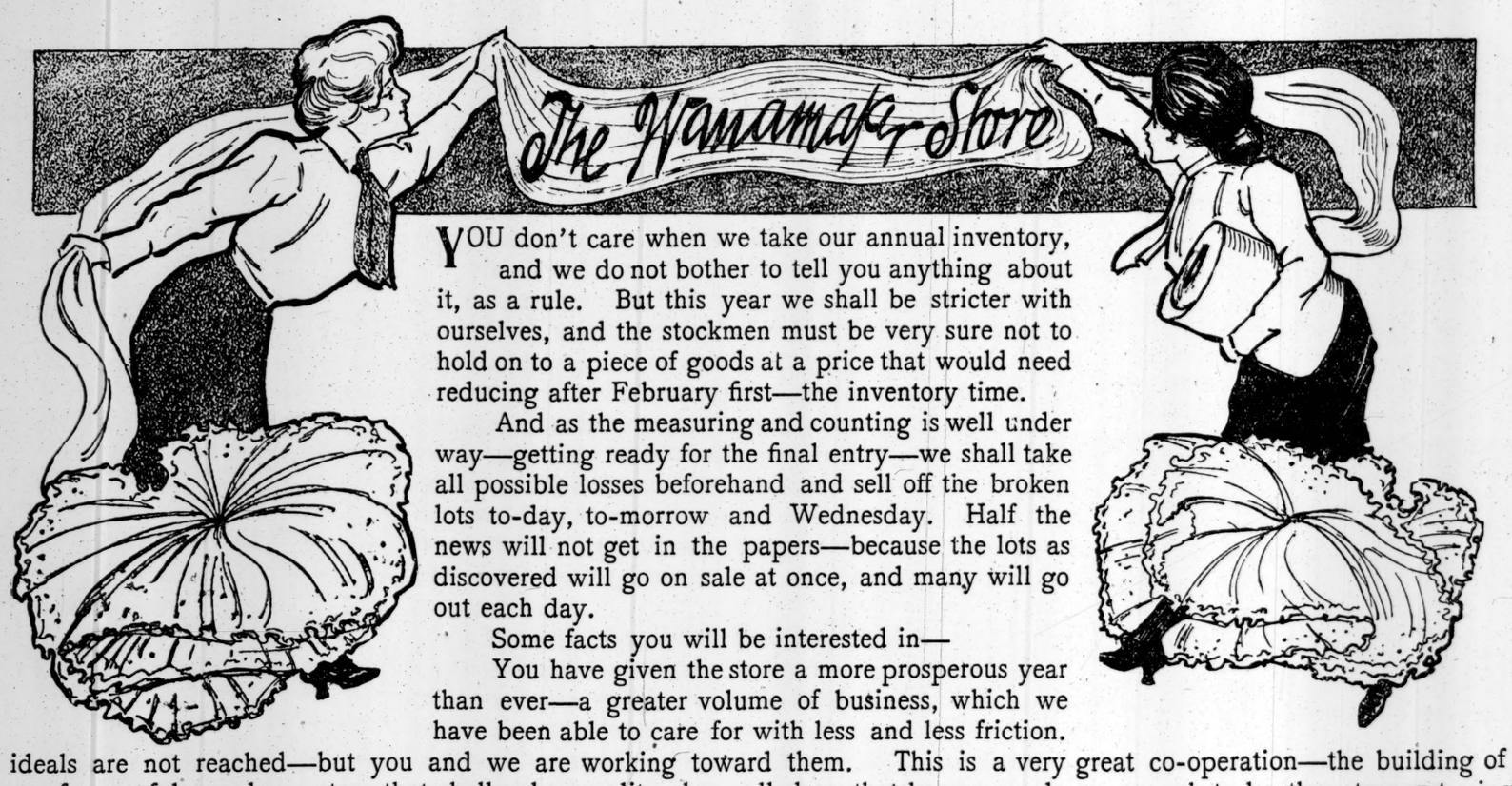
Traveling Salesman Stricken.

Col. Lawrence Rhoades, a traveling salesman from Providence, R. I., who has been staying the past week at the Metropolitan Hotel, was stricken with apoplexy late last night in his room. At 10:20 o'clock his condition became so serious that an ambulance was summoned, and he was removed to the New York Hospital. At a late hour last night he was still living. Col. Rhoades is fifty-eight years old.

RAINSTORM STRIKES THE CITY.

Developed Off the South Atlantic Coast—Snow in the Interior.

The forerunner of a snowstorm struck this city yesterday afternoon in the form of a constant downpour of rain. The storm developed off the South Atlantic



YOU don't care when we take our annual inventory, and we do not bother to tell you anything about it, as a rule. But this year we shall be stricter with ourselves, and the stockmen must be very sure not to hold on to a piece of goods at a price that would need reducing after February first—the inventory time.

And as the measuring and counting is well under way—getting ready for the final entry—we shall take all possible losses beforehand and sell off the broken lots to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday. Half the news will not get in the papers—because the lots as discovered will go on sale at once, and many will go out each day.

Some facts you will be interested in—

You have given the store a more prosperous year than ever—a greater volume of business, which we have been able to care for with less and less friction.

Our ideals are not reached—but you and we are working toward them. This is a very great co-operation—the building of a business for careful people; a store that shall value quality above all else; that has grown large enough to be the strongest single factor in many markets, and that consequently can give, and is giving,

The Really Lowest Prices Known to New York

Yet no store shall excel it as a style setter, nor show such a range of exclusive and elegant things along with its great stocks of every-day merchandise.

50c Cotton-and-Silk Foulards, 25c

Told of them last Monday—how two hundred and four styles of this really fine dress stuff had come to us, and should go to you, at half price. We had a hundred and nine thousand yards—sixty-two miles—a mass entirely too large to open and show at one time.

The last cases have just been opened, and this final display is maybe best of all.

We devote the Tenth-street aisle to the goods and to the comfort of you who come for them to-day.

This fabric is half silk, but is classed with the cottons because the silk is its decorative feature. Depend on it, we can get no more at the price—the mill-men are busy enough now selling it at full value. They don't let us use their trade-name for this lot we bought at half—but a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

Tenth street side.

A Sale of Reception Lamps The owner wished to sell these quickly. He named a low figure. We were prompt and secured the lot. They're displayed in the main aisle, first floor, and in the basement, to-day. Not enough of them; hence, come promptly, if you'd get one.

Three groups, that are valued and priced thus—

The $6 to $8 kinds are $4

The $8.50 to $12 kinds are $6

The $12 to $15 kinds are $7.50

Main floor, Center aisle, and Basement.

Silks---Short Pieces---Half Prices

Do you know we have over eleven hundred pieces of silk that must be classed as "remnants" despite all our care?

The longest is eight yards. Then there are bits not over a yard long—first rate for trimmings, no doubt; but almost absolutely worthless to us.

Will you take these pieces to-day at half price?—starting at about 35c a yard (but priced by the piece)—

taffetas	satin brocades	Liberty satins
French poplins	surahs	Satin Duchesse

They will be ready at 10 o'clock.

A little group of elegant French Embroidered Silks is to be sold at $1 a yard, no matter if the fabrics did cost us two, three or four times as much.

Rotunda.

Handkerchiefs Half Prices. Or, approximately half price. What ever loss we take is simply in the interest of stock-straightening—the handkerchiefs are perfect; are of our regular stock—

Men's Extra-big Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c. Saturday they were 35c to $1.

Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—
25c kind at 15c 35c kind at 18c
50c kind at 25c

There are about two hundred dozens in all—a mere bagatelle, measured by the whole business, but fine values for those who get a share.

Broadway.

New Costumes and Skirts

Fashions have changed. As noiselessly as the frost gathers on the window-pane, the eel-tight skirt has given place to less rigorous style—and a style that admits of safe variation.

The plait, widening as it runs down from the waist line; several plaits, widening in the same way, but lying very flat; a hand plait that seems to hold a transverse puckering of the skirt—take your choice.

But the cut is not half the battle in making a woman's tailored suit—it's the tailoring. And we are glad to have had most to do with raising the standard of it. The bodice or jacket is fashioned—worked into enduring good shape—by the tailors as they build it. No mere shaping of the cloth, and sewing it up, will give the effect.

Do not imagine that our authoritative position in matters of woman's dress has been gained by chance—very serious, intelligent hard work has won it. The costume chief spends well nigh half his time in Europe—is off for the Riviera as we write.

New Tailored Suits, cheviot, full silk lined, $18.

New Tailored Suits, cheviot and Venetian cloth—several styles; some introducing trimming, $26.

Others at prices running to $110.

Separate Skirts, $4 to $45.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Laces A third less than regular prices—less than our regular prices, which are apt to be least.

You'll need them for the summer dresses—you'll pay more if you wait; need them for the children's clothes and for under-garments that you make at home.

French Valenciennes Laces, 22c to 75c a dozen yards.

Platt Valenciennes Laces, 5 to 18c a yard.

Imitation Torchon Laces, 3c to 14c a yard.

Tenth street side.

Umbrella Jars Owari ware from Japan—blue-and-white pottery. By some miscalculation we bought too many. Will you take one at $1.50 instead of $2.50? We have two hundred.

Oriental Store, Basement.

Black Dress Goods---Bargains

Half price. Two-thirds price at most. Why? Stripes run wrong in many cases and we're ashamed to keep them.

Yet they are as good as brand new to the sensible woman. These are largely bayadere goods—cross stripe. This spring will demand that stripes run up-and-down. All you've got to do is to make the stuff up sidewise. The fabrics are wider than your dress skirt is long, in almost every case.

We can talk this way to you in this between-season time, but you'd not thank us for excuses or advice in April—you will want what alone will be here, new stuffs right from the loom.

$1.25 for $2.50 Silk-and-wool Plaid Berege.
$1.75 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon Velour.
$1.75 for $3 Silk-and-wool Crepon Figured Crystaline.
$1.75 for $2.50 Silk-and-wool Crepon Figured Crystaline.
$2 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Figured Crepon.
$2 for $3 Silk-and-wool Crepon Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2 for $3 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon Velour.
$2.25 for $3.25 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Figured Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $4.50 Crepon Striped Caniche Cloth.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Striped Crepon.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Crepon Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Figured Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool fancy Bayadere Corded Velour.
$2.75 for $4 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Figured Velour.
$3 for $4.50 Fancy Bayadere Striped Silk-and-wool Velour.
$3.50 for $5.50 Spangled and Crepon striped Venetian Cloth.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Fifth Floor Bargains

If you missed Saturday's news of the Glove Sale, or were unable to attend, you may find it still profitable to-day. Numerous kinds for children at 12½c, values 50c to $1.50. Women's gloves at 25c—values 50c to $1.50, and some at 50c—values $1 to $2.

Dress goods remnants at a third and a half less than regular.

Remnants of floor and stair linens, table felt, and towels in odd lots, wonderfully cheap.

Lillian corsets—the best we know—at half prices and less—$1, $2 and $3. Values $2 to $7.

Club Vellum Writing Paper, 10c a pound; Envelopes, 15c a hundred.

Calendars The very last of the calendars—a scant five thousand. You may take your pick **at 5c,** but what if some shrewd advertising man comes in and takes the lot? He could not buy them regularly at four times our price.

Book Store, Main floor.

Housekeeping Linens—Special Prices

Every item in the list that follows is cheaper than it can be again—cheaper, we believe, than equal goods are sold for in any store you know.

There is nothing speculative in our policy—lots of goods that we buy abnormally cheap we sell the same way. We get a storekeeper's commission even on these. Is that plain?

Table Cloths—
$2—Bleached double damask; floral patterns,—tulips, ferns, chrysanthemums; 68 in. square. $2.50 for size 68x87 in.
$2.90—Fine Irish damask; 72x90 in. Napkins to match, 26 in., $2.90 doz.

Table Linen—By the yard—
40c yd.—Loom dice table linen; 56 in. wide.
75c yd.—Bleached Scotch damask; 72 in. wide.
$1 yd.—Double damask, snow white; 70 in. wide.

Towels—
12½c each—Hemmed huckaback; 17x32 in.
16c each—Bleached Huckaback; hemmed ends; 18x36 in.
19c each—"Old Bleach" fringed huckaback; 29x39 in.
25c each—Fringed huckaback; fine, satiny; 24x45 in.

Fourth avenue side.

Napkins—
85c doz.—Silver bleached Bohemian; 22 in.
95c doz.—Bleached German; fringed; 17 in.
$1.25 doz.—Bleached Irish; 20 in.
$2 doz.—Bleached Scotch; 23 in.
$4 doz.—Bleached Irish; 26 in.
$4.75 doz.—Bleached Irish; 26 in.

Fancy Linens—
83c each—Momie Scarfs, assorted sizes; grass bleached; hemstitched and one row hand-drawn work. Some with drawn centres.
90c each—Bleached damask cloths; yard square; hemmed ends, with drawn work.
$3.95 each—Damask tea cloths; 1½ yards square; hemstitched and one row of fancy drawn work.

Toweling—
6¼c yd.—White or brown crash; 20 in.
12½c yd.—Bleached twills, 20 in.; also checked glass; 18 in.

Blankets and Comfortables

Pretty blankets—soft, luxurious—are dear to the housewife's heart, as are fine linens. But to get really fine blankets at reduced prices is unusual.

That pleasure may be yours to-day.

Some good warm blankets, serviceable but not so fine, are cheaper than usual to-day. And—but never mind more rigmarole, here is the price list—

Comfortables—
$1.50 each—Light, fluffy cotton filling; silkoline covering; $2.25 kind.
$3.25 each—Pure, odorless down filling; figured sateen covering; $3.75 kind.
$3.50 each—Pure wool filling; silkoline covering; $4.50 kind.
$7.50 each—Filling of fine down; silk covering; in dark colorings only. $10 kind.

Blankets—
$2.50 a pair—White wool on cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. $3 kind.
$3 a pair—White wool, cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs. $3.50 kind.
$4.50 a pair—Pure white wool; 74x84 in.; 6 lbs. $5 kind.
$12 a pair—Fine white wool, warp and filling; 90x90 in.; 9½ lbs. $16 kind.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Scotch Ginghams at Half Price

Not very many—ten thousands yards in all. But there is choice of seventy-four styles—quite a range of prettiness in medium colorings—and we can sell them at

12½c a yard

—although all are 25c ginghams, and we do not recognize over a dozen styles that were ever sold for less. Even they were 20c.

Both sides of the Broadway approach to the Rotunda are given to the selling.

25c Scotch Ginghams at 12½c.

Some Superior Shoes The Main Floor Shoe Store holds only shoes of assured excellence, in the best styles. And these are not priced fancifully. It's our effort, and we're successful generally, to keep prices on our high-grade shoes below those of equal quality elsewhere. And here are some instances:

For Men, shoes at $3.90. They may be had in black kidskin, box calf, enamel, patent leather, water-proof tan storm calf; all lengths and widths, and in the newest forms. We know that dozens of the best stores sell these at $5.

For women, shoes at $4. Choose of kidskin and box calf; all have welted soles with flexible insoles. An excellent value at $5

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's Sack Suits to Order Cheviots and many worsteds of which we have only a suit-length, are grouped for your easy choosing. The fabric you select will be made into a sack-coat suit and the price will be

twenty dollars

—though regularly these fabrics were intended for $25 to $38 suits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Muslin Underwear---Large Reductions

We all believe so many things in an easy indifferent way that amounts to nothing. We know that muslins and cambrics and embroideries are dearer—that, do our best, we shall pay in the ratio of $5.50 for goods that cost us $4.50 last time. In many cases the increase is still more. You believe that we know, but you do not believe actively, else this January sale—bigger than ever, as it is—would have been bigger still, or sooner over.

The very last of almost every special lot is on the counters and tables to-day. Wonder who will be lucky enough to get all they need from these heaps?

We've let the goods be their own decoration—festooned garments and hung them about in prettiest fashion. To-day, all these pieces, now soiled and mussed, are to be sold at reductions from the little prices of the month. So are lots that are broken in size. Here is the list—

Gowns—
50c quality at 38c $1 quality at 65c
85c quality at 50c $1.25 quality at 75

Long Petticoats—
85c quality at 50c $1.50 quality at $1
$1 quality at 65c $2 quality at $1.25

Drawers—
25c quality at 18c 50c quality at 35c
Exceptionally good qualities at 10c and 15c

Eiderdown Sacques—
Only a few of these, and not all sizes. Good solid colors.
$1 quality at 59c $3.25 quality at $1.75

Warm Waists—
Of flannel and cashmere. Broken sizes, small quantities. Solid colors. Were $1.75 to $5; now $1 to $2.50

Imported Underwear

The Little French Store on the second floor furnishes its quota of reduced garments to this sale of mussed lots and odds and ends. Half Prices for all these Paris-made garments—

White Flannel Skirts; silk embroidered ruffles; some lace-trimmed. Prices, $4 to $10; were $8 to $20.

Chemises and Drawers; all silk. Prices, $8 to $12; were $16 to $24.

Combination Corset Covers and Skirts; fine nainsooks and lawns; trimming of laces and ribbons; some hand-embroidered. Prices, $4 to $8.25; were $8 to $16.50.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TO PROVE A PROXY MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Mary Gray Mexia, Widow of a Mexican General, to Testify in the Contest of His Will.

Mrs. Mary Gray Mexia, a niece of Parke Godwin of this city, will testify to-day at Dallas, Texas, in the contest of the will of her husband, Gen. Enrique A. Mexia, a millionaire Mexican soldier and statesman. Mrs. Mexia, according to her own statement, was married to the General by proxy in this city on July 30, 1867. She is now sixty-three years old. The proxy ceremony was performed on account of the fact that Gen. Mexia was on active military service at Tampico and could not come to this city.

Since the General's death it has been alleged that he married at least two other women. One of his alleged wives is now dead, and another, according to Dallas dispatches, is living in this city. Her name is given as Mrs. Martha W. Weightman. The wife who died is said to have been Sarah R. Ramsey, widow of Col. Ramsey, United States Army. Gen. Mexia is supposed to have married her on Sept. 15, 1858, in Christ Church, Jersey City. Clarence M. Mexia, a son of this alleged marriage, is the one who started the present will contest.

Mrs. Mary Gray Mexia lived with her husband in this city and Paterson, N. J., and was generally supposed to be his only wife. The fact that her own marriage with the General was a proxy marriage has caused considerable surprise among her friends and relatives here. Her own statement is that on July 30, 1867, she went to the office of Edwin F. Corey, a Notary Public at 56 Wall Street, and a young man represented Gen. Mexia, while at Tampico a young woman was taking her place for the marriage ceremony. Dr. Navarro, the then Mexican Consul here, performed the ceremony.

Mr. Corey is now living at 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He can remember nothing about any such ceremony having been performed in his office. His son, George H. Corey of 200 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, now occupies the office. In looking over his father's records he found that on July 30, 1867, a Mrs. Mary C. Gray appeared at the office and acknowledged a power of attorney whereby she delegated certain powers to some person, not named in the records, to appear for her before some proper authority in Mexico and enter into a contract of marriage. As Mr. Corey had no power to perform the marriage ceremony, it is probable that Mrs. Mexia took the document, with that sent to her by Gen. Mexia, to Dr. Navarro, and he performed the ceremony. The Mexican Consulate in this city has no record of this act having been performed by Dr. Navarro.

Mr. Godwin, when seen at his home, 19 East Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, said: "I am very much surprised to hear of my niece having been married to Gen. Mexia by proxy. She always went by the name of Mrs. Mexia, and there was no doubt in the minds of any of her relatives that she had been legally married to Gen. Mexia. She met Mexia in New Orleans in 1864, when he was a Colonel in the Mexican Army. I was in Europe at the time of her marriage.

"She is a singularly accomplished woman, very retiring and modest. I believe that her marriage was perfectly regular, and that there is a mistake about Gen. Mexia having married other women after he married her."

THREAT OF SUICIDE'S MOTHER.

Vows to Have Vengeance on the Man with Whom Her Daughter Left Her Home in Brooklyn.

A woman fairly well dressed and about thirty years old walked into the restaurant connected with the hotel of Henry Wulfers, at 148 East Fourteenth Street, shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, seated herself at one of the tables, drew a bottle of carbolic acid from her pocket and swallowed the contents quickly. The first intimation that anything was wrong was the sound of the breaking of the bottle, which she threw on the floor after having disposed of its contents. Employes of the hotel ran to her and caught her as she was about to fall from her chair. They held her until Patrolman Winkelman of the Fifth Street Police Station had called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, to which institution she was taken. She died there an hour later.

Mrs. Eliza McKean of 161 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, accompanied by two daughters, called at the Morgue last night and identified the woman's body as that of Mrs. Fannie Leslie, thirty years old, of 1,000 Broadway, Brooklyn, her daughter. The three women became hysterical when they saw the body, and the mother said that she had warned her daughter. "She has been murdered by the attentions of that villain," she cried.

Mrs. McKean said that her daughter had left home in company with an athlete well known in New York clubs. This was the last seen of her by the family. The elder of the two daughters begged her mother not to say anything more. "I will tell it all," replied the mother. "I will tell all about this villain." The daughters urged her not to talk any more, but she persisted and one of the daughters slapped her mother in the face.

Morgue Keeper Fayne finally quieted the women and the three left together, the mother vowing that she would have vengeance on the man, who, she said, had caused her daughter's death. Arrangements were made for the removal of the body.

THE HOWARD AUCTION SALE.

Mr. Smith Says Authenticity of Collection Has Been Proved.

C. E. Smith of the Knickerbocker Auction Company said yesterday that he had received a letter from R. B. Tippett & Brother, a Baltimore law firm, which removed all doubt as to the authenticity of the antique furniture and other articles which the company has sold in this city, advertising the collection as having been made by John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame and taken from his homestead at Claremont, near Baltimore. Doubt was cast upon the alleged history of the collection by The Baltimore Sun, which caused Mr. Smith to employ the Baltimore law firm to make an investigation.

Mr. Smith said in the letter which he received from the lawyers the complete chain of title of the Howard homestead and the collection was given. "The lawyers found from a search of the records," he said, "that upon the death of John Eager Howard the property reverted to Mrs. Frances Key Howard, who sold it to Carroll Spence, formerly Minister to Turkey. From him the property was transferred to John B. Morris, and it next passed into the hands of the present owner, for whom we are conducting the sale. Every one of these transfers is a matter of public record, and there can be no doubt whatever of the authenticity of the collection."

Two Overcome by Escaping Gas.

Allen Washington, thirty years old, and Carlton F. German, twenty years old, both clerks and living in the same room at 41 Washington Square South, were overcome by gas in their room yesterday afternoon, and were taken to the New York Hospital. The two men have lived in the place, which is a furnished-room house, for only two weeks, and little is known of them by the other occupants. They are expected to recover. The gas escaped from the tubing of a gas stove, which is thought to have been disconnected accidentally.

Hoboken Has a $60,000 Fire.

Fire started in Frederick Verdon's iron foundry and machine shop, Hoboken, at 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The flames spread through the building, a four-story brick structure, and communicated to the three-story brick building adjoining, occupied by the Floyd Oilcloth Factory. Both were destroyed. Verdon estimated his loss at $50,000. The Floyd company places its loss at $10,000. Both are covered by insurance. The cause of the fire could not be learned.

Catholic Club Bachelors' Ball.

The bachelors of the Catholic Club have decided to give a ball. The affair will take place on Friday evening, Feb. 16, and will be held at the clubhouse, Central Park South, at which place preparation for the occasion has already commenced. The Committee Chairmen are John J. Aspell, M. D., John Monks, Jr., John F. Ryan, and James M. Fitzpatrick.

Brooklyn Eagle Almanac.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac for 1900 and Guide to New York, the fifteenth volume, has just been issued. It is a book of 576 pages, and contains in addition to items of general information details of the educational, charitable, and other institutions of the greater city. It is illustrated by maps of Greater New York, the five boroughs, Long Island, and Prospect Park.

FAST WORK ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Mr. Croker's Gelding Chanty Shows Speed in Several Brushes—The Spectators Enthusiastic.

Several of the most spirited races witnessed on the Speedway this Winter took place yesterday morning. The roadbed was in excellent condition. Both sidewalks from Washington Bridge north were lined with spectators, who were as enthusiastic as though they were at a track meet, and warmly applauded the winners of the various contests.

There were several surprises during the morning, one of which was the speed shown by Richard Croker's gelding Chanty, driven by Trainer Currey. Although the animal was defeated one or twice, he showed great speed, especially at the finish. The pacer King Tom, driven by J. C. Hackett, showed his heels to some of the best horses on the road, and gave David B., 2:09¼, driven by J. Cornish, two hard races.

One of the first races of the morning was between Ambidexter, 2:11¼, driven by J. Wilbur, and Laura W., with Dr. H. H. Kane handling the ribbons. They started at the north end of the stretch on even terms. For a quarter they traveled about nose and nose, and then Ambidexter took the lead. Laura W. made several desperate efforts to recover the lost ground, and finally did so, but she was unable to hold her opponent, who passed her at the half, and won easily. Laura W. next fell a victim to the speed of Madison Chief, 2:17¼, driven by M. L. Reid.

Among the closest brushes of the day was one between Baylight, 2:23¾, driven by M. Radel, and Brandywine, 2:20¼, driven by A. Maynard. They covered a quarter in fast time without either gaining a nose. Nearing the half-mile post Baylight obtained a lead of half a length, but Brandywine, showing a remarkable burst of speed, soon had him again on even terms. When they were pulled up under Washington Bridge honors were about even. On the return trip Brandywine was matched against Chanty, but the latter had an easy victory, as Brandywine was somewhat winded. Sir Eld, 2:14¾, driven by A. M. Rose, also had a losing race with Chanty.

A very pretty race in which four horses participated resulted in a victory for Ambidexter. The four were Chanty, Swift, driven by J. Cockerill; Ambidexter, and Sir Eld. In the next race Chanty met Honor Bright, 2:28¾, and Ambidexter. The start was a fair one, but the first quarter was slow. Finally Chanty took the lead and held it to the finish, closely followed by Ambidexter.

The last and one of the best races of the morning was between Madison Chief and Laura W. From start to finish the pace was a furious one, first one horse leading and then the other, and when they were pulled up neither had an advantage, and the race was declared a dead heat.

Among those who watched the sport were Bernard Zahn, driving Dundess; Charles Weiland, driving his pacer Pansy Blossom; Elmer Stevens, behind the pacer Hazel Kirke; E. C. Burnett, driving a team of handsome blacks; J. McGuire, driving Gesner, 2:13¾; Dr. Flagg, driving Alice B.; Mr. and Mrs. James Canavan, behind a team; A. Newberger, driving Smilax, and A. Kerker, with Ateka Boy.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Meet Arranged for the Gymnastic Team with Yale.

The manager of the gymnastic team of Columbia University has arranged the following schedule of meets to be held this season: Feb. 7, with Haverford, at Philadelphia; March 2, with Yale, at Columbia; March 23, intercollegiate meet, at Columbia; March 31, exhibition, at New York Y. M. C. A.

In connection with the dual meet with Yale on March 2, a handball tournament between Yale and Columbia has been arranged. During the past week the first round of a tournament to select teams to represent Columbia against Yale was held in the gymnasium. The following teams qualified for the finals: Armstrong and Hogan, Reilly and Speigel, Parker and Norman, Marcus and Dweyer, Bensel and Jackocks, and Cobb and Logan.

In addition to this handball tournament a fencing match between teams representing Cornell and Columbia will be held on the same evening. The team to represent Columbia will be chosen from the following men: Ware, Baxter, Hewlitt, De Mille, and Fuller.

BOXING CLUB AT MOUNT KISCO.

Residents Indignant at the Invasion of the Pugilists.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Aristocratic Mount Kisco is to be invaded by the pugilist. A number of local sporting men have formed the Mount Kisco Athletic Association, whose principal series of athletics is to be in the form of glove bouts. The announcement is made that all provisions of the Horton law have been complied with to make the corporation a bona-fide one.

The good people of the town are up in arms against the invasion of the pugilists, and threaten injunction proceedings if the show which is announced to be given by the club is successfully carried out and the town authorities grant the necessary license.

The opening boxing show of the club is scheduled for Feb. 15, but it will never take place if the church people and the opponents of such exhibitions are able to exert the necessary influence to prevent it. The sporting men laugh at the license fee of $100 which it is threatened to charge.

Wheeling Club May Disband.

The members of the Richmond County Wheelmen, with a clubhouse at Tompkinsville, S. I., have called a special meeting for Feb. 7 for the purpose of considering the advisability of disbanding. Lack of interest in the club and non-payment of dues by the majority of the members have endangered the operating expenses, and the majority of the members are in favor of disbanding the club while the treasury is still sufficient to meet all the club's obligations.

J. B. Haggin's Candlemas Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 28.—Imp. Candlemas, the seventeen-year-old chestnut stallion by Hermit, dam Fuze, died to-day at Elmendorff. The horse was a full brother to St. Blaize, and cost Mr. Haggin $15,000 four years ago, when he bought him of C. J. Enright. He sired Dr. Cattlet, Martimas, the Futurity winner; McLeod of Dare, Carnero, Lady Mitchell, and had out last season eight two-year-old winners, of which Daily Report was the best.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National—Swiss-American, Pontiac Wheelmen, Knickerbocker.

American National—Orchard, Corinthian, Central.

Royal Arcanum League—Our No. 2 vs. New York No. 2, Knickerbocker vs. New York No. 2, Knickerbocker vs. Harlem.

Junior Order United American Mechanics—Martha Washington, Sherman, George Washington.

National League—Roseville A. A., Harlem Republican Club, New York Athletic Club.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Philadelphos, Gramercy, Atlantic.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Brevoort vs. De Long, Fraternity vs. Burnside, Nassau vs. Bedford.

Brooklyn Inter-Club League—Aurora Grata vs. Carleton, Crescent vs. Lincoln, Knickerbocker vs. Columbian, Hapover vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Arlington National—Arlington, Kings County, Orient.

To Form a Georgia Society.

A meeting of natives of Georgia and persons who have lived in that State, now resident in this city, will be held this evening at Room 905 in the Townsend Building, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, for the purpose of forming a Georgia Society. Between fifty and sixty gentlemen have signified their intention of becoming members of the society, and it is hoped to bring together all the residents of New York who are interested in the progress of Georgia. It has been decided to hold the first dinner of the society on the evening of Feb. 5, the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the enactment of the Georgia Constitution.

The Sergt. Anthony Fund.

The committee which is endeavoring to raise a fund to provide a home for the widow of Sergt. Anthony of battleship Maine fame has $2,000 in its treasury as the result of the recent entertainment at Chickering Hall. It is desired to raise $10,000. A bazaar and another concert will be held in this city, and an entertainment for the benefit of the fund will be given in Chicago under the direction of Harry Kiely, a theatrical man of that city. An Anthony souvenir is also to be placed on sale. Persons desiring to contribute to the fund may communicate with the committee at 68 East Forty-ninth Street.

DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW

111 Fulton St., N.Y.

PIANOS.

Established 1854.

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New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
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INSTRUCTION.

FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN CLASSES.

ART, Manual training, design, Modeling, Wood carving, Tadd system.

FREE HAND drawing, photo retouching, photo color, crayon, water color, sketch class.

BUSINESS TRAINING, Writing, Arithmetic, Typewriting.

TRAINING of attendants on the sick.

SEWING, graded system.
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Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N, 7 East 15th St. 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. 7 to 10 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
1,122 Broadway, New York. 73 Court St., B'klyn.
Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Walworth Institute, 29 W. 42d St., (Down-town School.) Stenography and Typewriting, will open Feb. 1; office now open. Call or write for particulars.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment cars from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. & C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MANUFACTURERS wishing a representative of experience and responsibility, with best metropolitan and local references, for England and the Continent, please address E. C. HAYWARD, 1,018 Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.

HOTELS.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.

GEORGE GEOGHEGAN, Auctioneer.

On Monday, January 29, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell at public auction at No. 9 Baxter Street, top floor, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, made by Elizabeth M. Kaltenback to Clarence F. Kaltenback, the following described property covered by said mortgage, viz.: 12 lathes, 6 pieces shafting, 25 hangers, 1 turning machine, 25 pulleys, 1 Stern machine 1 organ machine 1 push frazing machine, 4 benches, 1 desk, 1 stove, 3 counter shafts, all the partitions and bench materials, tools, gas fixtures, office fixtures, planking for hangers, and all other goods and chattels covered by said mortgage.

JAS. F. HIGGINS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—LOUIS LEVY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day at 9 o'clock, at Number 2,075 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the stock and fixtures of a Milk Dairy and Ice Cream establishment, consisting of horses, trucks, sets of harness, wagons, iceboxes, milkboxes, and bottles, safe, and desk, by order of KAUFMAN DAIRY AND ICE CREAM COMPANY, mortgagees.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By two young women, sisters, one a widow with a little girl, to take care of private house or would do the work of bachelor apartment house; first-class references from private family and real estate brokers. Call or address for two days, 291 East 28th St., Kilcline's bell.

CARETAKER.—Respectable woman would like house to care for for the Summer; no small children; personal reference. Mrs. J. Plunket, 311 West 39th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress; will be disengaged Feb. 8. 681 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and seamstress or assist with waiting. Call Monday at 43 West 52d St., present employer's.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; no cards. 129 East 54th St., employer's.

COOK.—Call Monday at 43 West 52d St., present employer's.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent maid; good packer, hairdresser, and dressmaker. Care McCabe, 591 Park Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad desires a situation for her competent waitress; disengaged Feb. 8. 681 West End Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and reliable; city or country; good references. Lynch, care of Smith, 232 East 56th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—As companion and invalid attnedant; highly recommended; understands massage thoroughly; with gentleman; willing to travel; employed in one position eight years. Sincere, 257 West 42d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Masseur; highest standing; twelve years' experience. Nurse, 112 East 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—By first-class accountant; few hours' evening engagement in a confidential capacity; highest references. Security, Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CLERKSHIP.—By law student, 20; experienced, college education; salary no object; draw papers; references. Box 165 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class laundress and chambermaid; city reference. Apply Monday between 9 and 11 at 57 West 56th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Experienced fireman; strong and willing; one with some knowledge of gasfitting and trimming arc lights preferred; must come well recommended. Apply No. 1 Greene St., City.

WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

NEW MT. SINAI HOSPITAL

Plans for the Buildings on View at the Annual Meeting.

An Additional $500,000 Required to Cover Their Cost—Work of the Institution.

Prospects for the speedy erection of the magnificent new Mount Sinai Hospital, which is to cover the entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, received the principal attention at the annual meeting, held at the Training School for Nurses, attached to the present hospital in Lexington Avenue, yesterday morning. Several large elevations of the new buildings were displayed and greatly admired. The attendance at the meeting was large.

President Isaac Wallach announced that the four remaining lots of the new site had been purchased last August, and that four apartment houses on them would be permitted to remain as a source of income until it was necessary to tear them down as the work progressed. He said the excavation was practically completed, and that specifications were being prepared, and that bids for the erection of the buildings would soon be asked for.

The reports of the Treasurer and the Finance Committee showed the following assets: Plot of ground for new hospital, (cost $531,682.04, less a mortgage of $80,000,) $451,682.04; invested in bonds and mortgages, $150,000; cash in hands of Treasurer, $4,851.52; building fund, (held in trust,) $439,174.88.

Mr. Wallach said that during the year 304 patients had been turned away because of lack of room, and added: "Our inability to provide for a large number of applicants is liable to occasion discontent among our constituents. The Directors are placed in an unpleasant position, and their duties made doubly onerous." He said that the board also found itself in an embarrassing position, owing to the marked advance in the cost of building materials and labor, and said that an additional $500,000 must be obtained to cover the cost of the new buildings. The large amount already raised had been obtained through the personal solicitation of the Directors, which, though a slow method, had been found better than circulars. Many had not yet been applied to. "I am sure you will not let the glory of our hospital be dimmed," he said. "We have our semi-centennial in February, 1902, and it cannot be better celebrated than by opening the new buildings."

In closing the meeting, after a vote of thanks to the officers, he said: "We are engaged in a great work, not alone for us, but for coming generations, to erect buildings in our community which will be a pride to the Jewish people, and second to no other institution of its kind in the West. We are willing to put in our time, but the community ought to give us the money, and we need but a little more. It is but a little to the citizens of this great city, and we feel satisfied that it will come in due time, and that when our work is completed, you will still say, as you have said this morning, that we have done well."

Mount Sinai has cared for 65,000 patients since its foundation. The statistics for the past year showed that 3,095 patients had been admitted to the hospital, of whom over 81 per cent. were free. There was an increase of 578 in the number of applicants over 1898. Four hundred and fifty-three accident cases had been treated, and the total number of patients in the hospital, dispensary, and district service was 36,734. Of the patients admitted, 1,786 had been discharged as cured, 691 were discharged as improved, 171 as not improved, 7 had been transferred to other institutions, and 408 had died. There were 2,098 operations, considerably more than in any previous year. The receipts had been $125,370.91, and the disbursements for the hospital and dispensary had been $122,130.04.

There were thirty deaths among the donors, patrons, and other members. President Wallach dwelt affectionately on the memory of Meyer Stern. As he said, "We owe duties to the dead as well as to the living," he broke down, and it was several minutes before he could continue his address. The present membership was shown to be: Donors, 169; patrons, 769; members, 2,949, and juniors, 17, a total of 3,904.

The following officers were re-elected: Isaac Wallach, President; Isaac Stern, Vice President; E. Asiel, Treasurer; L. M. Josephthal, Secretary, and Max Nathan, Herman Mendel, Kalman Haas, George Blumenthal, and Meyer H. Lehman, Directors.

STATE TRUST EXAMINATION.

Clearing House Association, After Investigation, Reports the Company Solvent.

An examination of the State Trust Company, against whose officers charges were made by Abram Kling to Gov. Roosevelt, has been made by the Clearing House Committee of the Clearing House Association. The Clearing House Association has reported to Gov. Roosevelt that the company is not only solvent, but has a large surplus.

The Clearing House Committee is empowered by the by-laws of the association to examine into the affairs of any of its members and such non-members as are represented in the association by an agent. The members of the committee are Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; Edward H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank.

This is the third examination that has been made, the others having been by State Superintendent Kilburn and by ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews. It was undertaken at the request of Gov. Roosevelt and Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn, in order that there might be no possible question as to the thorough soundness of the institution.

Frederick D. Tappen yesterday admitted that the committee's report was returned on Thursday last. "The Clearing House Committees," he said, "began the examination of the State Trust Company's affairs on Jan. 12. The result of this examination is now in the hands of the Superintendent of the State Banking Department. We were asked to find as to the solvency of the company at that date. We found that it was not only solvent, but possessed a large surplus. The examination was made at the instance of Gov. Roosevelt and of Superintendent Kilburn."

Mr. Tappen refused to say anything concerning the collateral for loans held by the company or to go into the details of the report, adding: "The members of the Clearing House Committee will make public no statement further than to say that they have examined the company and found that on Jan. 12 it was in good condition."

THE OVERDUE STEAMSHIPS.

State of Nebraska Not Reported—Ethiopia's Agents Not Alarmed.

The Allan Line steamer State of Nebraska, which left Glasgow Jan. 10 with twenty-six steerage passengers aboard, is now several days overdue, and her failure to arrive is causing some anxiety to her owners and agents, and the friends and relatives of those on board. The State of Nebraska is a twelve-day boat; it is now nineteen days since she left port.

Several friends and relatives of the passengers on board gathered at the pier at the foot of West Twenty-first Street yesterday and made anxious inquiries about the steamer. The agents of the line did their best to quiet their fears. The agents say they fear no catastrophe.

The Ethiopia of the Anchor Line is also a week overdue, but her agents say they are not worried because the weather on the Atlantic for a week past has been such as would retard west-bound steamers.

Flotsam from the Missing Merrimac.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It has been learned that the British steamer Malin Head, Capt. McKee, which sailed from Ardressan for St. John, N. B., Jan. 23, picked up a piece of wood marked "Merrim." The board is supposed to be a part of one of the boats belonging to the missing British steamer Merrimac, which sailed from Quebec Oct. 27 for Belfast, in command of Capt. Shallis. Nothing has been heard of her since she left Canada.

The Jamestown Floated.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 28.—Tugs succeeded in getting the Old Dominion steamship Jamestown off the flats at Lambert's Point early this morning. Inspectors say she is not damaged.

"LA TOSCA" SUNG IN ROME.

Puccini's Opera, Founded on Sardou's Play, Received with Great Favor—Success Is Pronounced.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 15.—After many postponements and delays, Maestro Giacomo Puccini's long-awaited music-drama "La Tosca" was given at the Costanzi Theatre last night in the presence of one of the greatest audiences which have ever filled that theatre. The work was enthusiastically received from beginning to end, amid a constantly increasing amount of attention and admiration. The success of Puccini's work is uncontested in every way.

At an early hour the spacious theatre began to fill with a seemingly unending crowd. The house was packed to its utmost capacity from top to bottom, every seat and every ticket for standing room having been sold days before. The many tiers of boxes offered a most brilliant display, and the whole theatre seemed filled with celebrities of every kind; the Court, the diplomatic circles, the artistic and literary world, the press, the army and navy, all were strongly represented. "First nights" equal to this one have seldom been seen in Rome.

The expectation and anxiety evinced by the audience was intense and was felt by every one in the house.

The librettists have kept the main points of Sardou's play well in mind, and the changes that are to be found in the new version have not only been made with the great French dramatist's consent, but with his assistance as well. The action is dramatic throughout to an extraordinary extent, and Puccini has set it to music worthy of it. In music and libretto alike there is a long crescendo of interest and dramatic power.

The same sense of harmony with the subject, which is one of the strongest points in the music of "La Bohème," is again apparent in "La Tosca," added to the same characteristic sense, the same open sincerity, and the same passionate depth of expression.

In his orchestration and general technical handling of his material, there is a marked advance between the Puccini of "Le Bohème," with his not infrequent roughness, and the Puccini of to-day, with his sure and more settled mastery, his greater ease, and smoothness.

The first act brought the composer to the footlights eight times, in response to the repeated calls for his appearance on the part of the audience. The tenor "aria" was encored, and brought out the first loud applause, which broke out again after the chorus of the priests and burst into a perfect ovation at the end of the powerful finale. The public would listen to no protestations, and the whole latter part of the act had to be repeated.

The Queen and her ladies-in-waiting arrived at the end of this tremendous demonstration of applause, and she was accorded a smaller ovation herself by the public, which had been warmed into a spirit of generous expansiveness.

The second act, with the impressive torture scene, in spite of its great difficulties, has been most cleverly and successfully treated. The beautiful prayer of "La Tosca," finely rendered by Signorina Darclée, was the signal for renewed applause, and was repeated, as well as the great culminating part of the act, the killing of Scarpia by La Tosca, one of the most powerful parts in the whole drama.

The third and last act was as fully appreciated as the others, and shows the composer in some of his best points. Cavaradossi's romance and his duo with La Tosca were both repeated, and the work closed amid a perfect storm of enthusiasm, Puccini being called out no less than eight times to bow his acknowledgments.

Naturally, as on all "first-night" performances, it has been impossible to gain more than a general idea of the whole work, and Puccini may rest assured that on future occasions the audience will be enabled to enjoy and appreciate much that escaped it on the first hearing. The Wagneresque importance given to the orchestral part is noticeable in the new work, which, all in all, is indeed an "event" of the greatest importance to the musical world.

The work was staged magnificently, and with an unusually deep artistic sense. The orchestra, under Mugnone, was all that could be desired, and the singers acquitted themselves worthily. Darclée especially showing herself to be an actress of no low order, as well as a singer, in her part of "La Tosca." That of Cavaradossi was ably sung and acted by the tenor De Marchi, and Scarpia by Giraldoni.

The concourse of critics from every part of Europe, as well as of Italy, was remarkable, and their various reports and judgments will be looked for with interest.

TRIAL OF 400 BRIGANDS.

Special Court Being Built for the Proceedings in Sardinia.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The trial of the brigands and their "accomplices," captured or arrested during the energetic operations against these disturbers of the peace in Sardinia last year, is to take place at Saroari before very long, and bids fair to be handed down in history as unique among modern trials, as far as the numbers of the witnesses and accused are concerned. The latter number no less than 400, while the forces of the witnesses rise to over 900 for the prosecution and 1,000 for the defense!

Among the accused, either as being guilty of brigandage itself or as having favored and assisted the bandits, are many persons holding high positions in the island, such as Mayors of towns, Municipal Councilors, schoolmasters, landed proprietors, tradesmen, priests, &c. Several of the prisoners are of the gentler sex, and among these is a sister of the terrible bandits Serra-Sanna, who were killed in the Spring of last year by carabinirl in the mountains of Argoorlo, near Morgoglial.

In consideration of the numbers of witnesses and accused, a special court is being temporarily erected at Sassan in which the lengthy trial will take place.

COLUMBIA EXHIBIT FOR PARIS.

Will Be Representative of Higher Education in America.

Columbia University has been requested to send an exhibit to the Paris Exposition. The space allotted to educational interests at the exposition is comparatively small, therefore the request was with the understanding that any exhibit which might be sent should not represent Columbia or any other particular university, but should be representative of the various branches of higher education in America. The space allotted to Columbia is ten feet of shelf room.

Into this will be folded a number of swinging brackets, consisting of fifteen frames each. Each of these frames will be filled with charts, photographs, and other matter illustrative of the different departments represented.

The Columbia library, as it is the only one to be represented, will send matter typical of American libraries in general. This part of the exhibit will consist of a large number of photographs and statistical charts and also a huge bound volume of architectural floor plans illustrated by engravings.

The remainder of the exhibit will represent the Schools of Law, Applied Science, Psychology, Manual Training, and the Teachers' College.

Heavy Snowstorm at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A heavy snow and wind storm came upon this city this afternoon. Several feet of snow have fallen. Considerable damage has been done to telegraph and telephone poles and wires. Trains are delayed.

Blizzard in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28.—A blizzard has prevailed in South and Central Texas today. It is increasing in severity as the night grows. The temperature has fallen 30 degrees since noon.

An Answer to Mr. Shearman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it is only fair to say or let me say that Mr. Shearman is most egregiously mistaken in saying I was "not willing to answer any of his questions." I wrote what I thought a most complete answer, and in my heart I believe you thought so, too, for you declined to publish it as too long and because you had given a great deal of space to the subject, unless I would cut it down one-half. This, of course, was your absolute right, with which I find no fault whatever, although my answer was not more than a column of matter to Mr. Shearman's column and a half. So now I think I could answer his arraignment of Krüger's honesty so conclusively that I almost wonder that a gentleman of his ability should present such evidence or make such a comparison.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

Our Remnant Sale has brought us a large circle of new friends, and the continuation of this Sale will bring us many more. High grade suits to order, formerly $20.00 to $40.00, now $14.00. Trousers, formerly $5.00 to $10.00, now $4.00. 200 Overcoat lengths, $16.00. Our Full Dress or Tuxedo, silk lined throughout, at $30.00, is special value which we cannot cut. Up-to-date Raglan, long and loose, skeleton, $25.00; silk lined, $30.00.

All our fancy vestings reduced to $6.00; former price $8.00 to $15.00. Money back is your protection.

ARNHEIM,
OUR ONLY STORE,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

ANTI-SALOON CRUSADE BEGUN.

Opening Services Held Here by a League Organized to Work on Political Lines.

The Anti-Saloon League began a crusade yesterday in New York. The northern part of the city was selected as the scene of the initial efforts, the plan being to cover the entire territory of the Greater New York, taking one district at a time. Nine services were held yesterday morning, two in the afternoon, and nine in the evening in churches and halls in the territory above Eighty-third Street. The objects of the movement and the methods to be pursued were outlined in an address delivered in the morning by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, State Superintendent of the league, at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He said, in part:

"We have four departments. The first is the department of agitation. Its work is to create and to foster a sentiment against the saloon.

"Another department is that of law and enforcement. Laws are not enforced against the saloon because there is no public sentiment calling for their rigid interpretation. We propose to cover this section of the State with a coterie that will create a public sentiment so strong that the laws against the sale of liquor will be enforced to the letter. We will make office holders understand that it is better and safer for them to do right than to do wrong. In Poughkeepsie we have driven eight or ten of the worst of the saloon keepers out of town. One of them, the very worst, has gone to Yonkers. We will drive him out of there. He may come to New York, but we will drive him from pillar to post—we will drive them all from pillar to post until we have driven them back to their native hell.

"The third department is legislation. The Raines law is bad. It is full of imperfect and vicious features. It permits every gin mill to become a hotel. These hotels are chambers of horrors. We want the Raines law put away and something cleaner and better substituted. What we want here is municipal local option by wards. Let every neighborhood in this city vote whether it will or will not tolerate saloons, and there will be a decrease in the number that will be startling.

"Another thing that this department wants to take care of is the hours of a saloon day. The crimes that are committed in direct consequence of the drinking of liquor are night crimes. The night hours are, therefore, the most dangerous ones. Shut up the saloons at night, and the number of crimes will diminish in proportions that will be alarming to the saloon keepers and satisfactory to those who are opposed to them.

"We will organize so that every town, village, and ward in the State will have its quota of antis. We will control the municipal elections through the primaries and caucuses, and we will send to Albany men who are pledged against the saloons. In this way we will get laws enacted that will bring about our object and inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity such as has never been known before.

"The other department is the financial department. We have a plan for getting funds that cannot fail. It is because of this plan that we have never been forced to give up a place where we have once started. Here are some cards. You have never seen any like them unless you have been to an Anti-Saloon League meeting. They call for subscriptions of so much a month. You may put down your name for any amount you want—from 25 cents to $25. We make a list of our subscribers, and a collector calls once a quarter to collect the amount that you have promised to pay per month."

Sunday Vigilance of the Police.

In accordance with instruction from the Chief of Police, the members of the force were vigilant yesterday in the enforcement of the provisions of the Sunday laws. A constant watch was kept on concert and music halls and on Raines law hotels. There were 21 excise arrests in the city, 16 in the Borough of Manhattan, 3 in the Borough of the Bronx, and 2 in the Borough of Brooklyn. On the previous Sunday there were 19 arrests.

Six Card Players Arrested.

Acting Capt. Hammond, in command of the Madison Street Police Station, personally patrolled his precinct last night with a squad of plain clothes men in a hunt for gamblers. He made several arrests. Barnett Brown of 259 Madison Street and two other men were taken out of that place. Cards and chips enough to fill a small basket were confiscated. Bernard Schwartz and two friends were arrested at 183 East Broadway. Their cards and 32 cents, the stakes, were seized.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...7:12	Sun sets...5:14	Moon rises...5:57	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook...5:55	Gov. Isl'd...6:21	H. Gate...8:17	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:30	Gov. Isl'd...6:55	H. Gate...8:51	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Manitou, London		12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

Aller, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Haiti	*10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Santos		2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

Ardanrose, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

Hansa, Belize and Guatemala	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

Alene, Jamaica and Greytown	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dean, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	
Hekla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Mediterranean ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 82, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 83, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 83 and up to Feb. 817, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 817, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 84, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 85, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 812, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 820, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 823, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia which arrived at Vancouver are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 31.

†Registered mail closes at 3 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 29.

Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 18.
Aquileja, Algiers, Jan. 9.
Camatense, Para, Jan. 15.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Cufic, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 24.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 18.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 20
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 24.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 26.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Jan. 26.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 19.
Ydun, Shields, Jan. 15.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

Ardanrose, Havana, Jan. 25.
Bath City, Swansea, Jan. 16.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 18.
Mariposa, Sunderland, Jan. 17.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 27.
Westernland, Antwerp, Jan. 20.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

Alene, Port Limon, Jan. 25.
Athos, Colon, Jan. 24.
Caracas, San Juan, Jan. 23.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 17.
Lampasas Galveston, Jan. 24.
Menominee, London, Jan. 21.
Werra, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

Dresden, Bremen, Jan. 20.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 27.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Jan. 25.
Saale, Bremen, Jan. 23.
Tuscarora, London, Jan. 18.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 29.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 22.
Peconic, Liverpool, Jan. 19.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 19.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
St. Paul, Cherbourg, Jan. 27.

Arrived.

SS Parran, (Nor.,) Henriksen, Sidney, C. B., Jan. 23, with coal to R. Francklyn. Arrived at the Bar at 4:55 P. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Petermann, Bremen Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Reesing, Hamburg Jan. 14 and Boulogne 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Briscoe, (Br.,) Faulkner, Girgenti, &c., Dec. 22, with mdse. to the Cuneo Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M. 27th.

SS Isenstein, (Ger.,) Haller, Tampico, &c., Dec. 31, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Talbot, (Br.,) Winter, Smyrna, Dec. 22, with mdse. to MacAndrews & Forbes—vessel to John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:03 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Yemassee, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Carib, Proctor, Boston Jan. 26, in ballast to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS San Marcos, Young, Boston, in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 28, 9:30 P. M., northeast, 26 miles an hour; raining.

Sailed.

SS Kong Frode, (Nor.,) for Banes.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Aragon, (from Providence,) for Newport News.
SS Hisperia, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Powderham, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Strabo, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Florida, for Brunswick, Ga.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Oporto, &c.
SS Bendo (Br.,) for Wilmington.
SS Horatio, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, &c.
SS Moyuno, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah, Ga.
SS City of Everitt, (from Carteret,) for ——.
United States battleship Texas passed out Sandy Hook at 9:40 A. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. here yesterday.

Benefits of a Business Training for Women

Is the title of an article written by Mrs. Hetty Green for the February number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

Mrs. Hetty Green is the wealthiest woman in the world. Her remarkable business ability has been demonstrated in the accumulation and management of a vast fortune. She writes with the authority of the successful man of business and with the intimate knowledge of her sex that a woman only can have.

A Woman's Way Is the title of a complete story by Octave Thanet, the favorite American writer of short stories. In this tale the author pictures a peculiar phase of womannature, and does it in a most delightful manner. Her men and women have hearts; they are not shadowy outlines, but real people, and therefore they appeal to a large class of readers.

The February number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION contains also the second installment of Mrs. Burton Harrison's splendid serial, *"Chateaugay;" "What Might Have Been An American Colony;" "Florence Nightingale, the Soldier's Friend;" "Women and the Automobile;" "The Revival of Art and Beauty,"* by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and *"The Idiot at Home,"* by John Kendrick Bangs.

The illustrations in this number are numerous and of a superior quality, embracing the work of B. West Clinedinst, C. M. Relyea, Irving R. Wiles, F. T. Richards, and several expert photographers. An exquisite cover page by Henry S. Hubbell is not the least pleasing of the many artistic features of the February WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

Interesting short stories, games and entertainments, gossip for clubwomen, helps for housekeepers, hints to dressmakers, talks with mothers, pages of fashions, fill out an unusually attractive number.

Woman's Home Companion

Is sold by newsdealers generally at ten cents a copy. If your dealer does not have it, send ten cents for sample copy, and we will mail also our handsomely illustrated catalogue, 8 by 11½ inches, of reproductions of famous paintings, free, explaining how to get the larger-size illustrations without cost.

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January

is a true winter month; the air is bracing and crisp. Life can be enjoyed if the bodily temperature is properly regulated.

KOTEDSILK

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IT PAYS.

It is reported of a canny Scotsman that he said of the old maxim that honesty is the best policy: "I ken it weel, for I have tried them baith." The people of the State of New York can echo the sentiment as to honesty and dishonesty in the public service, though much is left to be desired in their experiment with the former. So much of it as they have succeeded in putting in practice has unquestionably proved profitable.

Now comes the Canal Committee, of which Gen. GREENE is Chairman, and reads them a plain, emphatic, impressive lesson.

There is no more important matter in the future of the State than the share it can secure of the vast trade that seeks a channel to and fro across the continent and beyond its shores to the markets of the world. The committee, after the maturest investigation and the exercise of ability as great as can be commanded anywhere in the country, declare that this share of the world's trade can be had for New York by means of a waterway from the lakes to the sea at a cost of $60,000,000. They work out their calculations minutely and carefully and sustain their conclusions by facts and arguments of the highest authority, so that their plan is accepted with a profound feeling of hopefulness and confidence by the leaders of business in this city and throughout the State. But to the success of this plan the committee say that there is one absolute condition.

This condition is that the construction and administration of the canal they recommend shall be placed on the solid basis of the merit system, that appointments and promotions in the service shall be made for tested merit, that the tenure shall be free from the vicissitudes of political favoritism, and thus that the service shall be made a career for men of ability and training. This is precisely the thing that has been aimed at in all the legislation for the reform of the civil service in the State and in the Federal Government. It is the principle proposed in the earliest plans of the reform under Gen. GRANT, embodied in the National law of 1883 and in the law of this State the next year. And it is the principle imbedded in the Constitution of the State. The significance of the statement of the Canal Committee lies in the fact that it is unqualified and that it is put forward as the indispensable precedent to their plan. They say, in so many words, that it is of no use even to think of their plan unless this is decided and fixed in advance. In this way only can the work be done in a businesslike manner and be made capable of rendering the benefit that it ought to render. In short, honesty and intelligence are the price we must offer for the immense advantages that are open to us. If we will not pay it, all the money, time, and labor we may spend will be thrown away.

THE FUTURE OF SHIPBUILDING.

In his very interesting speech before the Lotos Club on Saturday evening, Mr. CARNEGIE made the prediction that the centre of the shipbuilding industry would be transferred to this country, and would be on the Atlantic Coast. He also quoted with approval the statement of the historian GREEN that the home of that interest might be on the Hudson. The same issue of the papers that contained the report of Mr. CARNEGIE'S speech also reported the conference of his former partner, Mr. FRICK, with a company of shipbuilders intending to establish large works at Camden, N. J.

It is to be noted that in his speech Mr. CARNEGIE did not base his sanguine expectations as to the development of this great industry on any stimulus to it from the pockets of the taxpayers. On the contrary, he regarded it solely from the point of view of an experienced business man, who makes his calculations as far as possible from ascertained and stable data, and does not like to include anything so uncertain in its source and in its operation as the subsidies which Congress may vote. He pointed out that we had the three most important advantages connected with the trade, raw material in abundance, skilled labor of surpassing efficiency, and a situation of the utmost convenience. We have already outstripped England in the production of steel and iron. We have carried our rivalry successfully into the markets of the world in the exports of many of the products of steel. Mr. CARNEGIE believes that we can do so in ships, which are, after all, only a manufacture of steel, as much as needles are or locomotives.

There is not a single element in the cost or distribution of the manufactures of steel which we are now selling at a profit in the markets formerly held securely by England that help us any more than the same elements would help us in the making and selling of steamships. Practically the only difference in the two sets of industries is that in shipbuilding our manufacturers lack the stimulus of competition in our own markets. In other matters the price of raw material at home and the improvements in processes due largely to the pressure of bad times for a number of years brought the cost of production to a point where the tariff was no protection against foreign competition, and our manufacturers were driven to do their best to find a market for their products and found it in all parts of the globe. But in shipbuilding there has been not merely protection but prohibition, and enterprise and energy have lagged accordingly. Now that the condition of the commerce of the world and the great advance in our own exports have created a demand for ships such as we have not had in many long years the builders are stirring themselves to take the chances offered to them.

This is the time seized by the subsidy hunters to demand that the taxpayer shall be forced to subscribe to their profits. With incredible fatuousness they base their demand largely on the pressing need of ships existing and progressive in all parts of the world. It is as if the farmers, finding an increasing demand for grain, should ask the State or the Nation to buy them plows and harrows and fertilizers to enable them to supply that demand at greater profit to themselves, or as if THE TIMES should ask the Treasury to furnish new presses to meet the requirements of its growing circulation. Whatever force there may have been in the plea for taxation in the interest of infant industries, surely there is none in the hardy demand of a few shipbuilders—it is not at all a universal demand—for money from the pockets of their fellow-citizens to help them increase the profits offered them by the swelling trade of the country.

GEN. BULLER'S SITUATION.

It is not surprising that the account given by Gen. BULLER of the withdrawal of his left wing under Gen. WARREN across the Tugela River is received in London with little satisfaction and some impatience and incredulity.

The one fact that is at all consoling, if it has been accurately reported, is that the withdrawal at the last was made in good order and without loss of men or stores. It is not, indeed, easy to understand why this was allowed by the Boers, unless in accordance with their apparently firm decision to act only on the defensive within the lines they have occupied. But it appears from the account of the battles on and about Spion Kop that the British were not influenced solely in abandoning that position by the want of water or by the difficulty of handling their artillery, but were literally driven from the hill by a sharp attack directly delivered on their front by the Boers, in which some 150 of their force surrendered.

It is intimated in the dispatches from London that Gen. BULLER'S entire force is back on the south side of the Tugela, but the definite report relates only to the force on the left wing under WARREN, which was withdrawn with BULLER'S approval, after the repulse at Spion Kop. But the improbability that the British can now advance again on the line already attempted is very great, and if they cannot, the fall of Ladysmith seems inevitable. Nor is it at all impossible that BULLER'S forces, lying, as they appear to lie, part on the north and part on the south of the Tugela, may be exposed to attack. The course of events for the next week will be watched in England with the intensest anxiety.

DR. PARKHURST REDIVIVUS.

Within the past few weeks Dr. PARKHURST has shown a marked tendeney to re-enter the field of active political labor, from which he had for a long time almost completely absented himself. He has published in The Independent a strongly condemnatory article on the work of the Mazet committee. In this he scores the motives of both the majority and the minority members who were engaged, the one set in trying to make party capital of the iniquities of Tammany and the other set in trying to prevent this, and to make like capital from the assaults on the reputation of the City Government. In a recent sermon he painted in the blackest colors the condition of the city under Tammany, and he upbraided the so-called Christians of the town for their indifference to this condition and their refusal or neglect to stir a hand to remedy it. A little later he sent a telegram to Gov. ROOSEVELT, which he made public, apropos of the nomination for the Insurance Department, exhorting him to choose that day whom he would serve, the inference plainly being that the Governor was hesitating between GOD and Mammon.

Two things are to be noted in the action and words of the Doctor thus far. One is a great hatred of evil, with a corresponding zeal in contending with it, and the other is a singular lack of perspective as to the complex forces that decide the course of affairs in a great community like this. The former is entirely creditable, and might be useful if it were not interfered with by the latter. For instance, the Doctor is quite justified in his criticism of the motives of the members of the Mazet committee, and his denunciation of them would have much effect if it did not in the same article hold up Mr. Moss, his friend and former associate, as an exceptionally honest man, more or less deceived as to the real motives of his committee. We do not pretend to pass judgment on the honesty of Mr. Moss, but his outrageous "report," issued on the eve of the election last Fall for the plain purpose of promoting the election of MAZET in his district, proved him to be as blind and bigoted and unfair a partisan as any member of the committee. Again, the implication in the telegram of the Doctor to the Governor was practically an assertion of the sinfulness of differing from the author on a matter as to which the Governor was in a position to know all the facts, as the Doctor did not, and as to which his responsibility was direct and complete. Still again, the one count against Tammany in the Doctor's indictment on which he lays especial stress is its permitting the practice of evils the attempt to abolish which, made with Dr. PARKHURST'S approval and largely with the aid of his society, has, in the opinion of many competent observers, done more harm than good.

There is a general impression that Dr. PARKHURST is too strongly inclined to play the rôle of the Hebrew prophet, and to denounce evil and the doers of evil with all the precision and authority of one divinely instructed. That, in New York and at present, is a difficult and probably an impossible rôle. The definiteness of information is unattainable, and the authority is not acknowledged. "Thou art the man" is easy to say, but it is not easy to be sure of the fact, and it is still less easy to convince public opinion, by which the decrees of Providence, if at all, are carried out in a democracy, that the statement is correct.

There are, however, signs that the tendency that we have noted in the mind of Dr. PARKHURST is weakening, and that he is beginning to see with a wider and surer vision. His advocacy of the policy of permitting the saloons to be opened for a part of Sunday for the sale of fermented drink, and the arguments he uses for this policy, show a degree of practical sense extremely creditable and encouraging. He recognizes that there is no moral principle involved, and that the moderate use of drinks like beer on the Sabbath is consistent with the sincerest respect for the Christian religion and for the Protestant form of it, since it is practiced by people of undoubted sincerity in this regard. He sees that the rights of people holding such views are entitled to consideration. He acknowledges the evil that comes from the neglect to enforce the law, and the greater evil that comes from the sale of exemption from the enforcement of the law. With a shrewdness worthy of a politician and not in the least unworthy of a clergyman engaged in public affairs, he perceives that a change such as he suggests would sever one strong tie that has bound large numbers of our people to Tammany, and make easier the overthrow of that singularly pernicious organization. This is sound, and backed by the untiring moral earnestness of Dr. PARKHURST, may do great good.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN COLONIZATION.

The recent report of the Colonial Committee of the French Chamber not only gives an illuminating view of the actual working of the French colonial system, but is filled with unhappy indications of its ultimate effect upon the republic maintaining it; and the colonists who are shackled to its principles. Wonder at its present deplorable aspect becomes amazement when we view the plans that have been conceived for the remedy of its defects.

The fundamental idea of French colonization is very simple. It was devised to provide France with what she could not produce herself, and to secure a monopoly market for French commodities. These ends, it was believed, and is still believed, can only be attained through a policy of centralization and protection. In other words, Frenchmen have sought to apply to their territories beyond sea the same principles that RICHELIEU conceived for the centralization of France herself. And it seems incredible to most French minds that the success of Louis XIII.'s wise adviser is not repeated.

Aside from the enormous expenditures which are charged up to the Ministries of War and Marine, and which we are invited to believe are merely the results of passing exigencies, let us see what is the state of the colonial system as viewed solely from the Ministry for the Colonies. In the first place, to maintain the policy an enormous corps of Colonial officials has been found necessary, both in Paris and throughout the colonies. While the British Colonial Office in Downing Street requires seventy-nine officials for the forty-six British colonies, the Ministry in Paris supports 231 officials to look after the affairs of seventeen colonies. One example will suffice to show the extent of officialdom in the French dependencies themselves. Guadaloupe, with a population of only 167,000, has within her territory 1,152 officials of the Colonial Ministry. Of course, the support of this enormous corps might be justified by financial results. But such is not the case.

During the last ten years the contributions of the French colonies to the Colonial exchequer have amounted to $12,500,000, while the Colonial budgets for the same period (exclusive of subsidies and other expenditures which have been made as baits to trade, industry, and emigration) have reached the extraordinary total of $164,400,000. The difference is divided between the home taxpayer and the colonial taxpayer, 44 per cent. to the former and 56 per cent. to the latter. No wonder that the Colonial Committee of the Chamber is conscious of the fact that something must be done, and it is but natural that the first thought should be to devise some "reform" by which the 44 per cent. of the deficit, which is made up from the pockets of the taxpayers of the mother country, may be materially reduced.

To begin, the committee expatiates upon the admirable qualities of "autonomie," and with a benevolence that is wholly Latin suggests that certain of the expenditures that are at present paid by the Ministry be transferred to the several colonial governments, to be met in ways most convenient for those governments. At the same time it implores the colonists to look beyond the mere "financial side" and rest assured that this experiment in "autonomie," if proved successful, will shortly be followed by more important concessions to the beneficent principle hereby introduced. It adjures the colonists to remember the privileges that they enjoy under the protection of a wise and charitable Government, and it admonishes them to cultivate the spirit of patriotism, which alone can pave the way to their future prosperity. As the local Legislatures of French colonies have hitherto been unable even to provide funds for the construction of necessary roads and the establishment of an adequate postal service, it is impossible to say how they can bear the increased expenditures. But that is a question for them to settle. They have that privilege. A taste of the blessings of "autonomie" has been offered them.

For more than fifteen years France has been attempting to sustain her colonies for her special benefit. To maintain the principles of centralization and protection she has expended vast sums, not only through the Colonial Ministry, but through the Ministries of Marine and War. She has subsidized industries; she has offered every inducement for French families to become colonists; all without avail. In all her foreign dominions native industry has been narrowed to meet the demands of the French market, and native enterprise has been dwarfed for the sole purpose of preserving a monopoly of French products. Native life, character, and energy have been stunted or ruthlessly destroyed. And now to perpetuate the obnoxious system, she invokes the word "autonomie" to delude her colonists as to the weight of a further burden inflicted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An editorial article in the current number of The Medical Record begins with the following statement: "The announcement made in several British lay journals that Prof. METCHNIKOFF of the Pasteur Institute has discovered the means of almost indefinitely prolonging life, will be received by the medical profession with feelings akin to disgust." This is certainly a most astounding confession. Perhaps the rest of the article shows that its author did not intend that his words should be taken literally, and that the disgust of the medical profession is due, not to the arrival of news which, if true, means the immediate attainment of the end toward which all doctors are supposed by laymen to be striving, but to a belief that this story is so obviously false as to be beneath the consideration of the learned. The introduction was so startling, however, that we didn't have the courage to read any further. It seemed a safer course to remain in uncertainty as to the nature of what came next, for that not only avoided the imperiling of our confidence that the remainder of the article does straighten out satisfactorily the sentence quoted—a confidence which is very precious to us—but it left time for pondering on the emotions with which the late M. JEAN BAPTISTE POQUELIN would have perused The Record's rash confession, and on the use he might have made of it in his business.

—A paragraph in this column the other day credited to The Troy Times some sensible remarks on the exemption of college property from taxation that had in reality made their first appearance in The Troy Press. Realization of the blunder came next day, as it always does in such cases, and the comments that The Press would make on it were awaited, not exactly with apprehension, but with a resentful and therefore unpleasant certainty that our involuntary injustice would be denounced either with contemptuous scorn, as evidence of our unpardonable stupidity, or else with hot anger, as proving the limitlessness of our malice. For it is a journalistic habit lamentably common to inflict one or the other of these punishments on a tripping contemporary whenever opportunity offers, and of course they offer more frequently than now and then. Yesterday the inevitable correction arrived, and was it fierce, was it scornful, did it find offense where none was intended, did it twist a mishap into a crime, did it do any of the expected things? Not one of them! Except for the not entirely kind statement that "THE NEW YORK TIMES is barking at the wrong door," The Press is delightfully gentle and good natured. "In the office of our New York namesake," it says, "the word 'Times' flows naturally to the pen. But, while on both sides of the water the journals named 'Times' are the leaders in the newspaper world, there are others of one sort and another. And it was one of the 'others' in Troy that made the remarks which have evoked the comment of THE NEW YORK TIMES." Now, isn't that nice? Isn't it a model of courtesy and fraternal consideration? We can hardly regret having made a mistake that elicited so unusual and so admirable a rejoinder. We trust that The Troy Press will accept these presents as a mark of our profound appreciation of its generosity.

—Certain public-spirited citizens of North Carolina, having noted with apprehension the speed with which the forests are disappearing from the mountains of the State, are making efforts to awaken general interest in the matter and to arouse action by which the work of destruction may be stopped before irretrievable harm is done. Their fears and their intentions are alike commendable, but we cannot see why they should seek for the establishment of a National forest reserve and not of one planned, controlled, and paid for by the State of North Carolina. It is true, as the authors of the pamphlets and other literature on the subject which we have received assert with great emphasis, that the Federal Government has set apart land for such purposes in the West, and has expended a good deal of money in improving and protecting the so-called parks, but there the conditions and circumstances were not what they are in North Carolina. The Government owned the land, for one thing, and for another the benefits conferred were much more distinctly public benefits than they would be in a region nearer the present centres of population. If North Carolina has come to a realizing sense of the value of forests she has reached a point at which not many of her sister States have yet arrived, and may well be proud of herself. But such elevation and wisdom should involve the development of an independent spirit, and a disinclination to ask help in a matter to which she could attend unaided. New York has a forest preserve, small but steadily growing in both size and value, and she paid for every acre of it out of her own pocket. It is open to all the world on fairly equal terms, so that its pleasures and profits are far from confined to the residents of New York State. North Carolina ought to have a similar preserve—and she ought to get it in the same way.

—Deep as were the emotions of Mr BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS when by the emphatic request of Congress he closed his brief career as a would-be member of that body, he did not seek to regain his calmness in seclusion, nor did he hasten to betake himself to the more appreciative communities of Utah. Instead he lingered in the capital, and on Friday evening he occupied a prominent seat in the Lafayette Opera House, and seemed rather to enjoy than to resent the not entirely respectful attention he received. "He was attired in full dress," according to one observer, "and succeeded pretty well in the effort to appear unconscious of the attention his presence excited, but he could not help seeing the hundreds of opera glasses leveled at him from all sides of the house, or catching now and then the echoes of the very audible comments." Continuing, the same authority narrates: "In the nearly two months Mr. ROBERTS has been in Washington he has shown not the slightest aversion to the notoriety which he has created, and the prominence with which he exhibited himself at the Opera House would indicate that he enjoys it. While he was having a good time, it did not look as if the two other occupants of the box were in any particular state of felicitation. The box was one of those reserved for the sale of single seats, and the neighbors of the Mormon were one of the highest officers of the regular army and his wife. The discipline and the self-possession induced by army influences and surroundings stood them in pretty fair stead, but not enough not to show they would sooner have been in some other part of the theatre. One thing is sure, the officer's wife will not for many a day to come escape the chaffing of her feminine friends over the incident."

THE TAX ON MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Clarke's letter and your editorial on the tax question are very interesting. The abolition of the equalization muddle is to be desired, but th method of abolishing it proposed by the State Tax Commission is very undesirable. It is proposed to tax mortgages held by savings banks, thereby discouraging saving by the poor, and in the case of mortgages where the tax can be shifted, to compel owners of mortgaged real estate to pay the State tax, while propertly owners who are free from debt will pay no State tax.

Would it not be a much better plan to raise State taxes by a tax on the total public revenues of counties, and leave the question as to how local revenues shall be raised to local option? To the latter plan it may be objected that it would compel a larger per capita tax to be paid by the cities than by the rural districts, on account of the larger city revenues.

The same objection in greater degree can be raised against the plan of the State Tax Commission, as the stocks of banks and trust companies and the great bulk of the mortgages are held by people living in cities.

New York, Jan. 27, 1900. L. T.

NUGGETS.

The Remorseless Boy.

Mr. Wise—What are you going to do with that penny your teacher gave you, Johnny?

Johnny—Goin' to buy a comic valentine, an' send it to him.—Baltimore American.

Juvenile Rivalries.

First Little Montana Boy—Huh! my papa is a bigger man'n yours is!

Second Little Montana Boy—Huh! my pa got $5,000 more fer his vote'n yours did, anyway.—Baltimore American.

A Dreary Future.

"Miss Bing, why do you refuse to marry me?"

"Because you are in the dry-goods business, and I'd never have a chance to pick up bargains at other shops."—Chicago Record.

Realism.

"That mob scene was handled with splendid effect," said the critic.

"Oh, yes," replied the manager. "You see, we hire the villain's creditors to go on in that scene."—Philadelphia North American.

Incidental Request.

"Do you go to school, Johnny?" asked Mr. Spoonamore.

"Yes, Sir," responded Johnny, who was entertaining the young man in the parlor for a few minutes at the request of his elder sister. "I study geography. The world's round, just like a orange. Got one?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Plutocrat.

"Is he very rich?" they asked.

"Rich!" was the reply. "Rich! Why, how much money do you think he has?"

"Give it up," they answered. "How much?"

"Why, gentlemen," said the authority, impressively, "that man has enough money to go into politics in Montana."—Chicago Post.

WITH LOVE—FROM MOTHER.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

There's a letter on the bottom of the pile,
Its envelope a faded, sallow brown,
It has traveled to the city many a mile,
And the postmark names a little unknown town.

But the hurried man of business pushes all
the others by,
And on the scrawly characters he turns a
glistening eye.
He forgets the cares of commerce and his
anxious schemes for gain,
The while he reads what mother writes
from up in Maine.

There are quirks and scratchy quavers of
the pen
Where it struggled in the fingers old and
bent.
There are places that he has to read again
And ponder on to find what mother meant.

There are letters on his table that inclose
some bouncing checks;
There are letters giving promises of profits on his "specs."
But he tosses all the litter by, forgets the
golden rain,
Until he reads what mother writes from
up in Maine.

At last he finds "with love—we all are
well,"
And softly lays the homely letter down
And dashes at his headlong tasks pellmell,
—Once more the busy, anxious man of
town.

But whenever in his duties as the rushing
moments fly
That faded little envelope smiles up to
meet his eye,
He turns again to labor with a stronger,
truer brain,
From thinking on what mother wrote
from up in Maine.

Through all the day he dictates brisk replies,
To his amanuensis at his side.
—The curt and stern demand and business
lies
—The doubting man cajoled, and threat
defied.

And then at dusk when all are gone he
drops his worldly mask
And takes his pen and lovingly performs a
welcome task;
For never shall the clicking type or short-
hand scrawl profane
The message to the dear old home up there
in Maine.

The penmanship is rounded schoolboy style,
For mother's eyes are getting dim, she
wrote;
And, as he sits and writes there, all the
while
A bit of homesick feeling grips his throat.

For all the city friendships here with Tom
and Dick and Jim
And all the ties of later years grow very,
very dim;
While boyhood's loves in manhood's heart
rise deep and pure and plain,
Called forth by mother's homely words
from up in Maine.

IN DOUBT ABOUT PUERTO RICO.

Republicans Differ as to the Best Thing to Do in the Matter of Tariff Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The difference of opinion among Republicans about the course to be pursued in dealing with the people of Puerto Rico is admitted by members of the Cabinet as being rather embarrassing.

The President has recommended free trade for Puerto Rico, to give the people every advantage that can be enjoyed by the people of Florida or New York to be obtained by free commercial communication between parts of the United States. Senator Platt of Connecticut, usually a supporter of the Administration, has submitted an amendment to the bill providing a form of government for Puerto Rico, by which the island is to pay 80 per cent. of the customs duties demanded from other foreign countries. This is not what Puerto Rico expected, but it is better than nothing, and in a degree is an admission that Puerto Rico should not be taxed as severely as strictly foreign countries.

The Democrats, instead of taking the open and direct stand that Puerto Rico should have all possible encouragement, have assumed that the best results can be accomplished by adhering to Constitutional interpretations and insisting that if the island of Puerto Rico is to be treated as a part of the United States, the other possessions acquired by reason of the war with Spain are to enjoy the like liberty.

The disappointment to Puerto Rico, which it is asserted, will be very deep, does not seem to affect the Republicans. It is very well known that the islanders need encouragement; that they have very loyally devoted themselves to acts assuring the United States of their acquiescence in the annexation of Puerto Rico, and that they have looked for such treatment from their new friends as would increase trade beyond any former record.

COLLEGE BOYS ON PHILIPPINES.

Subject of a Debate to be Held Between Columbia and Chicago.

Arrangements have been completed for a debate to be held between Columbia University and the University of Chicago. The question to be debated is: "Resolved, That the United States Government is not justified in taking control of the Philippines." Chicago has chosen the negative side of the question.

This debate is the last of a series of three held between Chicago and Columbia, and as the score at present stands a tie, each of the two universities will put forth an unusual effort to win it.

The speakers chosen to represent Columbia are E. U. Wood, 1902, law, of North Dakota; M. J. France of New York and B. M. L. Ernst of Alabama, with E. A. Cardozo of New York as alternate. France and Ernst were members of last year's team.

The Collier Alexander Disabled.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 28.—The United States collier Alexander has arrived here with her machinery out of order.

Mgr. Sbaretti's Consecration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Extensive preparations are now being made at St. Aloysius's Church, this city, for the ceremonies attending the consecration of Mgr. Sbaretti, Bishop-elect of Havana, on Sunday morning, Feb. 4. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. Mgr. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, assisted by Bishop Curtus and Bishop Monohan of Wilmington, Del. Mgr. Sbaretti will leave this city en route to Havana the last week in February.

WARSHIPS TO GO TO CHINA.

Austrian Diplomats Take a Serious View of the Situation.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—A serious view is taken in diplomatic circles here of the situation in China. The Neue Freie Presse thinks that other powers will follow the example of France and send warships to protect their subjects.

The Austro-Hungarian cruiser Xenta will arrive at Hongkong in a few days and will be at the disposal of the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Baron de Wahlborn, at Peking.

Bavarian Prince Decorates Dr. Nansen

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria has conferred the Order of St. Michael, First Class, on Dr. Nansen, the explorer.

BRYAN AND THE POPULISTS.

Alleged Plan to Pre-empt the Nebraskan in the Interests of the Populist Party.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 28.—The Populists of Texas publicly announce that W. J. Bryan will accept the Populist nomination for President if it is tendered him. A circular letter outlining the plan of action for the coming campaign was issued to-day by Chairman J. H. Foster, who says the propositions he outlines come direct from the national Populist headquarters. The circular letter is addressed to all County Chairmen, and reads as follows:

"You are no doubt aware of the fact that if the Bryan Democracy, when they meet in National Convention, reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896, with a direct legislation plank as an issue—and it seems probable that they will—and nominate W. J. Bryan and some irreproachable Southern man, such action will be the death of our party. Should the Democracy do this, it will be only a repetition of their policy, plans, and, like their advocacy of 16 to 1, short lived. In view of such action on the part of this new-born Democracy, it is the duty of every Populist who loves the principles he advocates to lend his aid to thwart the destruction of his party.

"A plan has been suggested and is being discussed all over the Nation. The details of this plan are, in part:

"That our National Convention assembles it reaffirm the Omaha platform, with direct legislation as the paramount issue, nominate W. J. Bryan (and the assurance has been given by Mr. Bryan's friends that he will accept the nomination) and some Southern Populist;

"That the free silver Republicans will indorse the platform and its candidates;

"That Mr. Bryan's friends will go before the National Democratic Convention with a demand for the indorsement of the action of the Populist Convention, and it is argued that they will not refuse. In the event that they do so, Mr. Bryan may refuse the nomination at the hands of the Democracy.

"This action of itself will, by the Democrats, signal their utter defeat, and also that of the Populists, but defeat will lie at the doors of the Democrats."

BRYAN OFF FOR PROVIDENCE.

Left Washington Last Night After a Day Spent with Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Col. William J. Bryan attended divine service this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, on Four and a Half Street, of which the Rev. Donald McLeod is pastor. After the service he went to see William M. Springer, who Mr. Bryan says was "my guardian when I was in Congress." He dined with Mr. Springer.

In the afternoon Mr. Bryan received a number of callers and took tea with O. O. Stealey of The Louisville Courier-Journal. After leaving Mr. Stealey, on his way back to the Metropolitan Hotel he dropped in at the Ebbitt House, where he encountered a number of old friends and spent much time in conversation. Most of the evening was spent in attending to his correspondence. He took the 11:50 o'clock train for Providence.

MISS NETHERSOLE STILL ILL.

Another Week's Postponement of the Opening of Her Engagement.

The opening of the engagement of Miss Olga Nethersole in "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre, which was first announced for last Monday, has been postponed for another week. The first performance is now announced to be given next Monday evening. This postponement was due to the following opinion received yesterday by Manager Moss from Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, in which Dr. Charles Phelps concurred:

"I have been asked to give my opinion as to the possibility of Miss Nethersole's being able to give a performance to-morrow (Monday) evening at your theatre. In consideration of that fact that the beri-beri-tonsilitis from which she has been suffering for a week has been followed by a great constitutional disturbance, attended by fever and severe prostration, I must therefore say that it would be extremely dangerous for her to attempt to play before Monday, Feb. 5."

The management of the theatre announces that the seats purchased for the opening night originally selected, Jan. 22, will be available for next Monday night. Seats for other performances will be exchanged or the money refunded on application at the theatre.

CONCERT AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Money Refunded to Those Who Had Paid to Hear Mme. Calve.

The rain and Mme. Calvé's rheumatism did not prevent the regular concert audience from gathering last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. In consequence of the withdrawal of Mme. Calvé from the programme the management refunded to a long line of ticketholders the excess they had paid for the especial privilege of hearing her. Suzanne Adams, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and MM. Salignac and Plançon were the soloists.

Suzanne Adams sang the Polonaise from "Mignon" and Delibes's "Les Filles de Cadix," and was compelled to repeat each one. M. Salignac was down for only two arias, "Manon" (Massenet) and "Martha," (Flotow), but he was obliged to sing another selection on each appearance. Mme. Schumann-Heink contributed the Gluck aria "Orpheus," and in the second part, "Ich liebe Dich" (Louis V. Saar) and "Drei Lieder aus Dicterliebe" (Schumann. The hearty recall that followed elicited her rendition of the Brindisi from "Lucrezia Borgia." M. Plançon was heard in Weber's "Der Freischütz" and a couple of French songs, followed by "The Two Grenadiers." The "William Tell" overture by the orchestra brought the programme to a close.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CZAR IS SAID TO BE AFFRONTED AT THE TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.—Some of the Paris papers are discussing the fact that in the recent imperial rescript issued by the Czar no reference was made to the dual alliance. The Nationalist press asserts that the omission was intended as a direct snub to the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. The Government journals reply that, as the dual alliance is founded upon a rock, a reference to it in the rescript would not only have been superfluous, but would have tended to irritate Germany, which is now rapidly assuming a friendly tone toward both France and Russia.

It is believed in diplomatic circles in Paris that the name of France was omitted by the Czar for the reason that the Russian Government has not been particularly pleased by the overtures which have so openly been made to Germany in the French press, and it is pointed out that Russia would like to maintain the balance of power between France and Germany, remaining on good terms with both, and that the advances made in France toward a rapprochement with her eastern neighbor have quite naturally given some offense in St. Petersburg. Comte de Mouy, a well-known retired diplomatist, has declared, nevertheless, that the surprise created by the Czar's action was perfectly justified. "Although," he added, "this is only my personal opinion, I cannot help thinking that if France, which is, above all things, a chivalrous nation, were to return to a sentimental policy, Russia would content herself with looking on as she did during the Fashoda crisis."

MORE REPRESSIVE MEASURES FOR FINLAND.—The Russian administration in Finland has just introduced further restrictive and repressive measures for dealing with the Finnish press. A fine of 500 marks is to be imposed for any attempt to elude a prohibition to publish. The right is given the Governor General to demand a change of the responsible publishers on pain of suppression of the journal. A consultative committee on press affairs, which is to include a censor's bureau, composed of six members, has also been appointed by the Governor General. Moreover, the Finnish journals may not publish imperial decisions until they have appeared in the Government organs, nor the doings of scientific societies, conferences, public speeches, nor commercial affairs without having first obtained the consent of the Governor General.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.—For some time past rumors have come from Cairo to the London press that the relations between the Khedive of Egypt and his nominal master, the Sultan of Turkey, had become intensely strained. It seems that the trouble began when Ghazi Ahmed Mukhatar Pasha, the Turkish High Commissioner in Egypt, wrote to the Sultan a frank letter regarding the necessity of certain reforms in Turkey, and was promptly dismissed for his impertinence.

When the Khedive, Abbas Pasha, heard of the dismissal, he caused it to be intimated to the Sultan that there was really no cause for punishing Mukhatar Pasha, as he had only expressed the views of all the Mohammedans in Egypt, who, without distinction, were most anxious to see reforms introduced throughout the empire. The Khedive's message closed with the remark that, in his opinion, the best way of raising the prestige of Islam in Europe would be to take the advice offered by the High Commissioner. Since this outspoken message, it is said, the relations between the Sultan and the Khedive have become so strained that the former is contemplating deposing Abbas Pasha. It is believed in Cairo, however, that Great Britain would not permit such interference with the Egyptian Government.

FOR A NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—The scheme of establishing a strong central bank in India, which was recently introduced in the Legislative Council in Calcutta, has now been adopted as part of the programme of the Indian Government, notwithstanding the opposition manifested by the managers of the exchange banks, who assert that their interests are being sacrificed to some financial Moloch in London. It is the general belief among Calcutta financiers that Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty will also see the establishment of the gold standard, followed by a comprehensive measure which would give India the full advantage, through access to London, of the new currency and remedy a situation that is seriously antagonistic to the development of the country.

Clinton Dawkins, the financial member of the Legislative Council, recently made a report in which he pointed out that the amalgamation of the Presidency banks was most desirable in the interest of the general development of Indian railway construction and municipal enterprises. Replying to the objections made by the managers of the exchange banks, he said that the present shareholders of the Presidency banks would have a prior right to subscribe to new capital.

Should the amalgamated bank be established, it is generally understood in financial circles that the note issue will be entirely transferred to it.

M. DEROULEDE A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—M. Paul Déroulède, the leader of the Nationalists, who was recently sentenced by the Senatorial High Court of France to ten years' banishment, has informed his friends in and out of the Chamber that he has acceded to the demands of the Nationalists and will consider himself a candidate for the Presidency "whenever the voice of the people of France shall call him." He has also issued a manifesto from his place of exile in San Sebastian repudiating any amnesty which would not restore his civic rights. Moreover, he implores his constituents to do nothing except at the Senatorial and municipal elections until the close of the exhibition, thus vouchsafing the republic a truce till next November.

In the course of a signed interview recently published in Paris M. Déroulède said: "As to the choice of San Sebastian, it in no way indicates what will be the route of my return. I am here in a post of waiting, of labor, and of patience. When the success of the exhibition shall have been exhausted, and all the benefit that the nation can derive from it has been obtained, amnestied or not, I shall attempt for my country the supreme effort which I owe to it, and at the proper moment I shall reenter France by the means and the route of my choice and with the trusted companions who will seem to me the best fitted to insure the triumph of the republic of the people."

In another manifesto addressed to his Angoulême constituents he reviews the failure of his recent effort to establish "a government of the people in France," and adds: "I ask you to intrust my post of combat to the most glorious, eloquent, and ardent of my champions during the last struggle—my fraternal friend, François Coppée."

FOR NATIONAL CATHEDRAL

Bishop Satterlee Pleads for Its Establishment in Washington.

Declares that Government Will Be Asked No Favors—An Influence Against Corruption.

Bishop Satterlee of Washington preached in Trinity Church yesterday morning in support of his plea for the establishment of a National cathedral in the capital.

"While the Roman Catholics," he said, "have established great Catholic universities, the Methodist Methodist universities, and the Baptists Columbian University, the Episcopal Church, the last in the field, moves toward the establishment of a National cathedral in the National capital as a witness before the whole country of Christian unity with an Anglican basis.

"This is no new idea. Major Lenfant, the architect for Gen. Washington, projected in laying out the Federal city a State church, to belong to no denomination. The Patent Office stands on the site he selected for such a church. The church was not built. Such a State church could never be built in a country where Church and State are not one and the sects are so divided. The Episcopal cathedral was thought of twenty-five years ago, and about ten years later a charter was granted and land bought. It proved inadequate for a building to stand for centuries, with ever-growing work, and the cathedral Trustees purchased Mount St. Albans, one of the most commanding sites in the whole District of Columbia. The first cathedral service was that of the unveiling of the Peace Cross at the termination of the Spanish-American war, and on that site to-day, beside the little free church of St. Albans, are the Peace Cross and the grave of the Rev. Dr. Claggett, the first Bishop of any branch of the Christian Church ever consecrated on American soil."

Bishop Satterlee went on to say that the Episcopal Church is peculiarly fitted to build a National cathedral, because it combines in itself Protestant and Catholic tendencies, and is, he asserted, the lineal descendant and successor of the primitive Church as it was in the first four centuries before Church and State were ever heard of and before "the mediaeval novelties of Roman Catholicism" had appeared.

"It stands," he said, "for the principle of irrevocable separation of Church and State, as it did in the earlier days, and for primitive Christian worship in a language understood by the people. The Church, to be free, as the ancient apostolic work was, must be untrammeled herself by any political influence.

"The National cathedral will have no favors to ask or receive from the Government, no proselytizing work to do. The lives of her officers will be an epistle seen and read of all men. It will constitute a tremendous moral and spiritual power. The cathedral preachers from the pulpit of a free church in a free State can boldly rebuke vice and political corruption and hold up the mirror of Christ's pure Gospel to those who neglect the responsibility their country has laid upon them or upon those who forget that public office is a public trust."

Bishop Satterlee spoke of the work necessary before the cathedral can be an accomplished fact, with all the pomp and power needed for the proper carrying out of its projected influence, and then made an appeal for aid for the school started in connection with the projected cathedral.

"Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst," he continued, "has generously given a building for a cathedral school for girls, in which the highest and best kind of education is to be afforded. This school is complete, and the school will be opened in the Autumn, but before that is done there is a debt of $150,000 upon the cathedral that should be cleared off. We hope that the whole amount will be raised this Winter."

Bishop Satterlee told of many women who had told him they are Roman Catholics because of the influences of the convent schools at which they were educated, and said that when the Episcopal school is working he hoped never again to hear such a statement from a woman whose family had been confirmed in the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Satterlee purposes delivering an address in all the cities of the Union in furtherance of the plan of the establishment of the cathedral.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN CELEBRATES

Thirty-first Anniversary of His Elevation to the Bishopric.

Bishop A. N. Littlejohn of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island yesterday celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of his elevation to the Bishopric at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City. He preached at the morning service, but made no reference to the event.

A special musical service had been arranged by Dr. William Woodcock, the musical director of the cathedral. The full vested choir sang. At the service the Bishop was assisted by Dean Samuel Cox and Canons Bird and Bryan.

During the afternoon many of the members of the cathedral congregation and other residents of Garden City called on the Bishop and extended their congratulations. The Bishop is now over seventy-five years of age, and is the third oldest Bishop in point of service in this country. He is outranked only by Bishops Morris of Oregon and Tuttle of Missouri.

SWEDENBORG AND HIS MISSION.

Doctrine Named for Him the Rev. Mr. Smith Calls Christianity.

"Emanuel Swedenborg, the Man and His Mission," was the subject of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth's discourse last night at the New Jerusalem Church. The speaker dwelt upon the scientific attainments of the Swedish seer and then outlined his work in theology. In conclusion Mr. Smyth protested against the misrepresentations current regarding the "Swedenborgians"—the name which the world had fastened upon them as a religious body and which was offensive to them. He denied they were followers of Swedenborg, whom they regarded only as an instrument in God's hands for making known the truth.

"As for Swedenborg being substituted," he said, "either as a man or as an authority, for our blessed Saviour, if there is one truth that is vital to the new Church it is that there is but one God and Saviour, and that the Lord Jesus Christ in His Divine Humanity is He. Swedenborg's writings are fairly loaded down with Scripture testimony on this point.

"No herald ever sank his personality more thoroughly in his mission than Swedenborg. 'Our Saviour,' he wrote in a letter toward the close of his life, 'even as to His humanity is God.' * * * This doctrine they call 'Swedenborgianism,' but for my part I call it genuine Christianity."

MAY BE MADE A CARDINAL.

Archbishop Corrigan Is Going to Rome After Easter.

It was stated yesterday in Catholic circles in this city that Archbishop Corrigan is going to Rome after Easter. The Archbishop, it was said, is then to make his visit ad limina to the Pope. This visit, during which an account of the affairs of his diocese is given, must be made to the Pope by Archbishops and Bishops in charge of Episcopal Sees every ten years.

During his stay in Rome the Archbishop will participate in ceremonies in honor of the Holy Year. Before his departure the Archbishop will consecrate the new chapel at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Yonkers.

The news that Archbishop Corrigan is going to Rome has revived talk of the possibility of his being made a Cardinal. The Syracuse Catholic Sun declares that it is stated on the best authority that Archbishop Corrigan will soon be raised to the Cardinalate.

To Succeed Dr. Babcock in Baltimore.

CORTLANDT, N. Y., Jan. 28.—At the close of the sermon in the Presbyterian Church here this morning, the Rev. John Timothy Stone sent in his resignation, to take effect March 1, to accept a call to the Brown Memorial Church of Baltimore, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Maltby D. Babcock. There were about 1,000 persons present at the service, and they were much affected when apprised of their pastor's intention.

A. G. Vanderbilt Looking for a House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 28.—Albert G. Vanderbilt was joined this morning by Robert L. Gerry, at the Muenchinger-King cottage, and before noon they went out on a second inspection of the cottage owned by Paul A. Andrews, at Narragansett and Bellevue Avenues, which, it is understood, will be occupied by Mr. Vanderbilt next Summer.

AN ANSWER TO REVIVALISTS.

Dr. Eaton Preaches on "Brooklyn Mediaeval Theology" and Defends Unitarianism.

"Brooklyn Mediaeval Theology" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton at the Church of the Divine Paternity yesterday morning. Dr. Eaton took as his text the twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Matthew: "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in Heaven." The sermon was a reply to arguments against Unitarianism made recently at the revival meetings in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, Dr. Eaton said, was a city known for the depth of its religious convictions and the breadth of its mentality. The city has had among its noted ministers such men as Henry Ward Beecher and Father Malone, and need not blush for its religious freedom and progress; but it had lately been touched by mediaeval theology. While he did not doubt the sincerity of the preachers of that school, yet their dogmas defamed God, denied Christianity, and disgraced humanity.

"'All Unitarians are sinners, and all sinners are Unitarians,' makes a clever epigram," said Dr. Eaton, "but let us try some others and change that of the Brooklyn ministers. Let us say that all Presbyterians are sinners and all sinners are Presbyterians, or all Baptists are sinners and all sinners are Baptists. They all make equally good epigrams, but the only thing wrong about them is that none of them is true. These teachers undoubtedly have a right to their own opinion, and are no doubt honest, but who shall guarantee their infallibility? If their doctrine of the Trinity and the atonement of Christ is right, whose doctrine am I to believe?

"Luther did not make faith synonymous with intelligence. Prof. Mitchell of the Methodist Theological Seminary says that belief in the Deity of Jesus Christ is not essential to salvation. According to the Brooklyn revivalists, this is rank heresy; but John Wesley, the father of Methodism, is guilty of the same heresy. This doctrine is not made by Christ a test of discipleship.

"Mediaeval theology is that salvation is an escape from hell. We are saved just so far as we embody in our lives the Beatitudes and the Golden Rule, and are Christ-like in our lives. The mediaeval theology places Plato, Socrates, Emerson, Garrison, and Abraham Lincoln in hell. If such is the case, hell must become a far more interesting place than heaven. Taylor was wiser than Dr. Dixon. In speaking of Emerson, he said that if Emerson were in hell, he would purify the atmosphere and convert hell itself.

"One is saved only in living the Christ-like life. As a man sows in this world, so shall he reap. It is not possible to shift the responsibility of our acts to the shoulders of Jesus Christ. More than all, its effect is to make true revivals impossible. An honest and earnest man can have nothing to do with these conceptions."

REVIVAL NOTICE NOT READ.

Applause in Plymouth Church for a Criticism of the Movement.

That Plymouth Church is not in sympathy with the spirit of the revival which is being held in Brooklyn was evidenced yesterday morning, when the Rev. Horace Porter announced from the pulpit that because of the illiberality shown by the leaders of the revival he would decline to read a printed notice of the meetings to be held this week. This notice had been sent to Mr. Porter with the request that it be read to the congregation. Mr. Porter's announcement was greeted with general applause.

"If this revival," said Mr. Porter, "is indeed, as seems to be indicated by the leaders, not one against vice and crime, which is rampant, but directed against one particular class, I shall, in the absence of Dr. Hillis, take the responsibility of declining to read this notice. This class in question has been eminent for the nobility of its character and the largeness of its charity. If these leaders will turn from their deliberate effort against one class to a general regeneration of the wicked, they will find their heartier support than from the people of Plymouth Church."

GEN. MERCIER IS ELECTED.

Is One of Three Successful Nationalist Candidates in the French Senatorial Contest.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The election of ninety-nine Senators yesterday resulted in a practical rout for the Nationalists, only three out of their thirty candidates being elected.

The Nationalists made a great show of military men, including Gens. Mercier, Lambert, Prax, Rebillot, Pothier, Cluseret, and La Veuve, and Cols. Ravant and Monteil. Admiral Gallibert was also a Nationalist candidate. Of these Generals Mercier and Lambert alone succeeded, both commanding large majorities. Mercier was the principal Nationalist candidate.

The defeat of their whole, list including Gens. Prax and La Veuve, in the Department of Sarthe, is tantamount to a rebuff to M. Cavaignac, former Minister of War, who had backed the list. He immediately resigned the Presidency of the General Council of the department, which had opposed his nominees.

On the first balloting the elections were decisive in eighty-seven cases, the results being divided as follows: Republicans, 54; Liberal Republicans, 5; Radicals, 15; Socialists, 6; Nationalists, 3; and Monarchists, 4.

In twelve cases second ballotings were necessary. The final result modified the figures of the first balloting, so that the Senators elected yesterday show the following party divisions: Republicans, 61; Liberal Republicans, 6; Radicals, 18; Socialists, 7; Monarchists, 4, and Nationalists, 3.

The general result leaves the composition of the Senate virtually unchanged. The Figaro says:

"We have gained nothing and lost nothing. If to-morrow a Ministry came before the Senate tending toward either unintelligent reaction or Socialist adventure, the Senate would repeat its treatment of the Ministry of M. Bourgeois and would force a resignation."

The Nationalist press is elated at the success of Gen. Mercier and the defeat of the Dreyfusard publicist, M. Ranc. The Dreyfusard organs express their regret at the latter's rejection because he took a leading part throughout the Dreyfusard campaign.

There was a scene of excitement outside the Hotel de Ville when M. Ranc's defeat and Gen. Mercier's election were announced almost simultaneously, the news being greeted with cries and counter-cries of "Vive Mercier," "Vive la République," and "Conspuez Ranc," but there were no disorders.

Gen. Mercier was Minister of War when Dreyfus was arrested and tried in 1894. Eighteen months ago, when it became evident that the case would probably be reopened, it was charged by the Dreyfusards that Mercier had secured the conviction of Dreyfus in order to protect himself from the attacks of the radical and clerical press led by L'Intransigeant and La Libre Parole.

The evidence given a year ago before the Cour de Cassation, and later repeated at the Rennes court-martial, clearly showed that Mercier, when Minister of War, had permitted the introduction of evidence before the first court-martial, the existence of which both Dreyfus and his counsel were ignorant. Moreover, it was shown that the most important piece of the evidence thus illegally introduced, did not refer to the prisoner, and that Mercier had deliberately lied to his colleagues in the Ministry concerning it. On account of these revelations a bill was introduced in the Chamber to bring the ex-Minister of War before the Senatorial High Court. The bill was laid aside and has not since been called up.

Owing to the position that Mercier had assumed at the court-martial as the defender of "honor of the army," he was invited by the Nationalists to stand as a candidate for Senatorial honors. During the last month he has made several speeches, the burden of which has been that France was in peril and that only he could save her.

Woman Killed by Coal Gas.

HAZLETON, Penn., Jan. 28.—Gas escaping from a defective stove in the home of Stephen Kandolf of Honeybrook, while all members of the family and six boarders were fast asleep early this morning, caused the death of Mrs. Kandolf, aged thirty-nine years, and almost suffocated all who were in the house. The gas was detected by two boarders who returned home after 3 o'clock this morning, and who thereupon awakened the household. Mr. Kandolf and two of the boarders are in a serious condition, but will probably recover.

General Manager of Plant System.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28. — It is announced that on Feb. 1 Capt. W. B. Denham, Division Superintendent at Gainesville, Fla., will succeed Bradford Dunham, who has resigned, as General Manager of the Plant system.

ANGLOPHOBES IN PARIS

Open Antagonism to the British Becomes Less Evident.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE THE CAUSE

Malato's Dreyfusard Play Produced—Count d'Assailly, Accused of Murder, Is Acquitted.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The anti-English feeling has not been so rampant here during the past few days as it was at the beginning of the Boer war. The principal reason of this is that the French temperament easily tires of any one point of view, but there is also another consideration which has its importance. Russia, the sole friend which France has in the world, has declined to take any steps which might tend to divert the attention of the British Government from its enormous task in Africa.

A far-seeing diplomatist, with whom I had some conversation yesterday, enunciated the startling theory that when the Boer war was terminated it is quite possible that a very thorough understanding might be come to between England and Russia.

Russia has watched closely the attitude of Germany toward England since the outbreak of the war. In spite of the apparent friendliness of the German Emperor, the irreconcilable hostility of the German people is visible to all. Only the most persistent optimist could hope that England could ever forgive the German people for its recent attitude, or that any real good feeling can subsist again between these two countries. Anybody who knows Germany knows that the English and the German character are opposed to one another at nearly every point. There is not this fundamental antagonism of sentiment between the Englishman and the Russian. The United States has an old friendship for Russia, and is now on very friendly terms with Great Britain.

France seems to have some inkling of this change of front on the part of Russia toward England. It was noticeable that in the recent letter addressed by the Czar to Count Mouravieff he made no mention of France. Politicians here are a little sore about this omission, but they have accepted it as a warning, for which it was probably intended. France is certain to follow Russia's lead whatever it may be, and should it take the direction which my diplomatic friend thought likely, Germany would find herself very effectually isolated. Veitia, Italy nor Austria could be of much practical service to her, and in the presence of such a coalition the Triple Alliance might find its foundations shaken to the very bottom.

An echo of the Bourgogne disaster is a decision of the Court of Appeal reversing the verdict of a lower court which awarded 100,000 francs damages against the French company to which the ill-fated liner belonged. The Court of Appeal has come to the conclusion that the accident in which so many people lost their lives could not possibly have been avoided, and paid a tribute of the highest admiration to Capt. Delonclé, who, it will be remembered, was last seen before the boat went down, swimming like a madman to the rope of the foghorn. A leading decision of this kind will not tend to increase the popularity of the French Transatlantic service.

M. Malato's Dreyfusard drama "Barbapoux" was produced with great success last Saturday at the Théatre du Peuple. In the neighborhood of the Place de la République in a side street conveniently near to the local police station is the House of the People. It contains the Peoples' Theatre. "Barbapoux," which was the "cloh" of the evening's programme, was preceded by a lecture by M. Cyvoct formerly of New Caledonia, on the new development to be given to popular dramatic art. He said that the Boers had proved the inability of trained Generals to compete in military strategy with the most ordinary grocer. There was no reason, therefore, that a simple citizen should not act as well as Mounet Sully or Réjane, in spite of inexperience.

M. Urbain Gohier, the well-known journalist who conducted such a vigorous campaign against the General Staff during the Dreyfus case, will also shortly make his début as a playwright. His first play, entitled "Le Resort," is a most powerful and daring work, dealing with the Revolution from a novel point of view. Some of the scenes are so realistic that the work will be given privately. The première, which will be quite a sensational event, is announced for the end of the month, at the Nouveau Theatre, and the piece will only be played for a few nights.

M. d'Harcourt is one of the best conductors in France, and now that Lamoureux is dead he is about the only man who can fill the void. With the permission of the curé of Ste. Eustache, he has arranged a series of grand oratorios, the first of which, Handel's "Messiah," was given yesterday. The performance was faultless and the church was packed.

A somewhat violent argument has arisen in connection with these concerts, as to whether a church is a proper place for them to be held. In France a curé's church is his castle, and he can do in it pretty well what he likes. But the Archbishop of Paris is an autocrat who does not allow his authority to be disputed. Whether he could have actually prevented these performances being given it is rather difficult to say. He claims the right to do so, but a curé is an awkward customer to tackle. So Cardinal Richard contented himself with writing a reproachful letter on the subject to the curé and giving orders that special precautions be taken to prevent the concert from interfering with the ordinary services.

The artistic and literary club known as the Cercle de la Rue Volney has just opened its annual exhibition of paintings and sculptures. One hundred and forty-three painters and fourteen sculptors—all members of the club—have sent in work. Among the members I noticed canvases by Bougereau, Bonnat, Carolus-Duran, Hemner, and Benjamin Constant. The latter has sent a large portrait of an aged lady, dressed in black, sitting in an arm chair and with her hands clasped about her knees. The execution of the work is admirable. It is sure to receive great attention in the coming Salon, where, in due course, it will be hung. Bougereau sends "Une jeune Mère," a big picture representing a young woman in light attire, holding a baby in her arms. Bonnat has a portrait of Mlle. M., an excellent piece of work. Carolus-Duran sends a sketch representing two female figures bathing in the fountain of a park. Henner has a young Alsatian woman, and Jules Lefebre a Velléda.

The exhibitions of the Cercle de la Rue Volney being as it were, percursors to the annual exhibitions of the Salon des Beaux Arts, many of the pictures will go from the former to the latter place.

In the Central Criminal Court of Justice the trial of Count d'Assailly—a case which has been arousing considerable interest—was brought to a termination yesterday. The story, as unfolded to the Court, is as follows: Count d'Assailly is man of fifty-five. As a young man he passed with success the various examinations in the military schools of Saint Cyr and later on as an officer served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The war over, the Count left the army and, coming in for considerable fortune, led a life of ease and dissipation. In 1887 he married. Then years later and at the age of fifty-four, the Count fell violently in love with a demi-mondaine. After spending all his money the moment for separation came, and the Count, although married, could not support the idea of bidding a final good-bye to the young woman in question.

The Count played a final game of poker with her, in which he rose a heavy loser, and then shot the girl through the head. He fled from the house and was picked up in the gutter, insensible from drink, by the waiter of a neighboring café. The girl recovered, or the Count might have been guillotined. As it was, his mother and the girl's mother met, there was an exchange of condolences and congratulations, in which a check for 12,000 francs was carefully wrapped up.

The Countess d'Assailly, the prisoner's wife, begged the jury to give her her husband back. This they did, for they promptly acquitted him, and the Count, in a transport of gratitude, kissed his counsel.

R. S.

Turpentine Producers to Combine.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28.—The Southern Naval Stores Company has applied to the Superior Court here for a charter. The capital is to be $800,000, with the privilege of increasing to $2,000,000. It is proposed to bring the producers of turpentine in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida into the company, which will succeed the Savannah Naval Stores Company. The main office is to be in this city, with branches at New York, Jacksonville, Fernandina, and other places.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

There is a New Jersey clergyman with a well-deserved reputation as a sportsman, who was one of the early frequenters of the Richardson and Rangeley Lake regions, in Maine. His tall, athletic figure has always been seen at the Sportsman's Shows at the Garden, and the Maine guides have always been glad to welcome him, as they knew and admired his skill. Three years ago he found a new friend in Campbell McNab, a Canadian guide, with whom he hunted and fished in the River du Loup country. "McNab will not be here this Spring," said he to a friend on a commuters' train, who had also had the benefit of McNab's skill as a guide in some of his outings. The friendly commuter was surprised, and said there must be some mistake, as the Canadian had promised to be here. "I have received a letter from Mr. X. of Quebec, telling me that in some sort of a quarrel with his Indians McNab had been murdered," said the dominie, "and I feel as if I had lost a valued friend, for I took the greatest liking to that man. He must have had some sort of a romantic history behind him. He was one of the best educated men I have met in my travels, for, besides knowing all there was to know about the woods and waters of his section of Canada, he had a fund of book learning that was away beyond that of the average man. I suppose he was another case of a younger son gone wrong, or something of that sort, for I remember that he gave me one of the hardest arguments I ever had in my life on a theological point, on which he was as well posted as I was, I am sure. By the camp fire I have been charmed with his talk about authors, their lives, and their motives. Poetry he was thoroughly conversant with, and back of the roughness of his exterior there was a gentleness and manliness that seemed to tell of good birth and breeding. Well, a good hunter, a charming man, and a perfect companion is gone, and I am very sorry, for it had been my intention to hunt him up this Fall for a final season in the woods. But now I think I shall go back to Maine once more and try some of the old-time guides that are still to be found at Phillips."

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A couple of weeks ago it was pointed out in this column that the flag of the Grant Monument Association, which flies from the pole given by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was so thoroughly whipped out and ragged as to be a disgrace to the location and the city. This week a new flag with all the stripes and stars that belong to an American flag was flown, and had a windy baptism. It is a very welcome improvement.

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One of the Fulton Market fish dealers just back from a trip to the East has found a speculative Maine fisherman who expects to reap a good profit as a result of his foresight. Lobsters, he knew, as did every one else in Maine, were a scarce article in the market, and one that was always salable. When the catch was at its best he bought all the lobsters he could get with his capital. He got about 25,000. These he has impounded in "cars," holding them for the demand in the New York market in the Spring. As the lobsters are of good size, he will be able to supply a demand that it is very hard to meet. He will place no price on his stock now, preferring to carry his speculation to the end.

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When he ordered the bottle of low-priced claret with his luncheon he repeated the same old joke about it being California wine with a French label. But the man who was his guest happened to be in the wine trade in a way, and he prepared once more to explode the joke. "That's the foolish sort of talk you can hear all over the country," said he, "and it really is foolish when you know the facts. French clarets, unless they come from some vineyard of repute, when they are known as 'chateau wines,' sell at the presses for about 50 cents a gallon in our money. It would cost a Frenchman more than double that to import New York St. Louis, or California wines of the cheapest grades. Now, it happens that there has been a heavy crop of foreign wines for several years past, and there has been no reason for its importation, except for blending purposes. That is indulged in to a certain extent because the American wines have considerable more body than do the French wines. The American wine is added to French wines, of the costlier classes at that, and not to the commoner grades, such as are ordinarily sold at the restaurants. I do not say that some of the dealers are above putting French labels on California wines and selling it as imported, but there is less necessity for that now than ever before. Connoisseurs in wines have begun to use American vintages in place of French, unless they can get French wines that they know to be the real thing, bottled by French handlers, who would not stoop to deception. With the incentive for the deception lacking, does it seem probable that the wine we are drinking at so moderate a price should be other than exactly what it pretends to be, when it costs the importer less than he would pay for California wine. And you can get better California wine for less money if you only knew how and where to order it."

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Pioneers in the menhaden fisheries which have grown to be so great an industry in this country, and incidentally, so some claim, wholesale destroyers of food fish of the sea, were the Church Brothers of Providence. One of the men connected with the concern tells of an experiment making at this time in the Gulf of Mexico, which, if it proves successful, will keep the industry running all the year round, instead of during the six months which is now devoted to operating in Northern waters. The American Fisheries Company, which is the Fish Oil Trust, has sent four steamers to the Gulf, where the menhaden are supposed to spend the Winter months, and which it is also suspected is the spawning ground of the bony fish, or menhaden. "If the fish prove to be residents of the Gulf, as we expect," said this menhaden expert, "it will completely revolutionize our business and open up a field that was never before explored. But if you say anything about the matter, please make it very plain that we are not going there after mullet, sea trout, squeteague, shad, or any other food fishes. We do not want that sort of fish at all, as they are no good for our purposes. What we want are the bony fish, whitefish, or menhaden, as they are variously called, which are all oil and bone, and utterly unfit for food."

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A party of horsemen were chatting about the prospects of the coming season at the Hoffman House last evening, when one of them remarked: "The most significant evidence to me that the coming season will be an exceptionally good one, is the fact that one of the best-informed men in the business recently offered the widow of Col. Kip $165 per share for the entire block of stock that the Colonel held in the Coney Island Jockey Club. She refused the offer on the advice of W. K. Vanderbilt, the new President of the club, who told her agent that she had better hold it for at least $200, as the stock was well worth that sum."

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"Speaking about foxes," said J. E. Bain of Poughkeepsie, "I think the residents of Connecticut and Massachusetts are playing it rather low down on the Supervisors of our county (Dutchess.) We pay a bounty of $1 a head for every fox snout turned in as a means of getting rid of the nuisances. They are coming in so thickly that our folks have come to believe that the people of neighboring States and counties are raising foxes and turning in the heads for us to pay for. No one has ever seen so many live foxes in our section as we now see pelts at $1 each."

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To the visitor at the Aquarium who came from the country originally and had fished in the muddy streams in his boyhood days for bullheads, a most attractive feature of the big glass tanks are the two big catfish from the muddy waters of the Mississippi, at St. Louis. They have places of honor on the seaward side of the big building, and their tank is constantly surrounded by men, who are almost sure to ask with a laugh: "Did you ever catch such a big bullhead as that?" The fish are about four feet long, and weigh about seventy-five pounds each. So they are not large ones of their kind, for the Mississippi River catfish sometimes runs close to 200 pounds in weight. This pair were dug out of the mud to be sent here last December as a present to the city. Their appetites are not so ferocious as the size of their mouths would indicate, which is perhaps due to the fact that this is their hibernating season, and they have not yet got thoroughly used to the change in their surroundings and habits.

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Judging from the outbreak of Chinese restaurants all over town, the city has gone "chop-suey" mad. Two new ones were opened in the Tenderloin district last week, according to the police, and both of them are restaurants where Chinese dishes are served, and not masks for something worse. Jaded appetites of "men-about-town" who affect absinthe frappé, brandy, and strong cigars, may take to the curious compounds that the Chinese cooks serve, but the money comes from the stranger in town. They take in one of these institutions without going down town to the Chinese quarter, so that they may talk about it when they get back home as one of the "elephants" to be met with in gay New York.

GRAND JURY CALLS WISHART.

Clergyman Who Gravely Accuses the Police of Trenton Must Substantiate His Charges.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Rev. Alfred W. Wishart of the Central Baptist Church, who, in a sermon a week ago, severely arraigned the Police Department of this city, charging that gambling, prize fighting, Sunday liquor selling, and improper exhibitions were being conducted in Trenton, has received a subpoena to appear before the Mercer County Grand Jury to-morrow to substantiate his assertions. Dr. Wishart stated that the Chief of Police was being restrained in his duty by powerful influences, and that money was being paid for police protection.

The Grand Jury has taken hold of the matter at the instance of Mayor Briggs, who went before it and said that Dr. Wishart's charges were of such a nature that they should either be substantiated or the Police Department exonerated.

Dr. Wishart made no reference to the matter in his sermon to-night.

WILL BE A PURE BEER BILL.

Assemblyman Burnett Says a Proper Measure Would Be Approved by Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett of Ontario County, a member of the Public Health Committee, said to-day there was little doubt in his mind that the proposition to regulate by statute the making and disposition of fermented liquors in this State would be brought to the notice of the Legislature during the Winter.

"While on this subject," said Assemblyman Burnett, "I am reminded to say that a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist as to the outcome of the pure beer agitation in the Legislature last year. The impression seems to be widespread that the bill passed both houses, but was not approved by the Governor. It is fair to Gov. Roosevelt that the facts should be understood by the public at large, who certainly favor the passage of a pure beer act.

"The Public Health Committee's bill passed the Assembly, was reported from the Senate committee, but never came to a final vote in the upper house. The Coggeshall bill, which was termed by some a pure beer bill, simply provided that no substitute for hops should be used in the making of beer, and was all right as far as it went. It passed both houses, but failed of Executive approval, for the reason that the present public health law covers the point. While I have no authority to quote Gov. Roosevelt, I am satisfied that he would indorse a practical measure dealing with this subject if it should come to him."

When asked if he intended to present a pure beer bill at the present session, Mr. Burnett said: "As to that I do not care to say. Rest assured, however, that such a measure will be introduced, and vigorously championed. It makes no difference who offers it, so long as it is practically drawn."

ATTACKED MOTHER AND SISTER.

Man Thought to be Insane from Cigarette Smoking Tries Murder.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Jan. 28.—John Dagel, supposed to be insane from cigarette smoking, last night attempted to murder his mother and sister. Seizing a knife he first attacked his sister, who escaped from him unharmed. He then turned upon his mother and inflicted several long but not deep gashes on her face and body. The sister summoned help, and the young man was overpowered and bodurn to jail. A commission will inquire into his sanity.

Dagel is twenty-three years old, and for a number of years has been a heavy cigarette smoker. He is said to have frequently smoked from 125 to 150 in a day.

CHI SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY.

Eleventh Annual Convention and Banquet of the Organization.

The eleventh annual convention and banquet of the Chi Sigma Chi Fraternity was held at Marsh's, 104 West Thirty-fourth Street, last Saturday. Matters pertaining to the business of the fraternity were discussed and acted upon until 6:30 P. M., after which a recess was taken until 8:30, when the banquet was served.

Several speeches were made and toasts responded to during the evening. The announcement was made that the fraternity will meet next year, in January, in this city. At the conclusion of the last toast, "Good Night," the convention adjourned, the members all agreeing that they had had a pleasant evening and a good time.

Those present were W. Hunt Clinton, T. B. Connelly, R. C. Talty, F. S. Hoeckley, H. A. Thompson, F. K. Lord, C. H. Caldwell, W. L. Brooks, H. B. Aschoff, S. B. Munson, E. R. Palmer, A. D. Griffith, H. D. Waters, A. S. Moore, E. Moore, C. Meyer, C. Mead, A. Meadman, G. Crawford, C. Wheeler, L. Bassett, W. McCord, H. Fletcher, C. Haswell, R. Dewey, C. Mason, H. Hart, and C. Fincke.

MASON MAKES A STATEMENT.

Senator Says He Did Not Know He Was in the Tippecanoe Club.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Mason of Illinois in a signed statement concerning the published report that he had been requested to withdraw from the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago said to-night:

"I notice by the paper that I was expelled from the Tippecanoe Republican Club in Chicago. I never applied for membership. I heard through the press that charges against me had been preferred by Col. (?) McWhorter, that I did not agree with the President on the Philippine and Boer questions."

The Senator then makes a personal attack upon the integrity of Col. McWhorter, and adds:

"This (the reference being to a personal and not political matter) is the only communication as to any charges against my Republicanism, directly or indirectly, I have ever had with Col. (?) McWhorter, Chairman of the Committee on Political Action of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago. Had I known that I was a member of the club and that McWhorter was Chairman of any important committee, I should have resigned. Meantime I am for liberty and self-government in Cuba, Philippine Islands, South Africa, and Chicago, McWhorter or no McWhorter."

MONTAUK CLUBHOUSE ROBBED.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 28.—A stranger who gave his name as Allen E. Johnston of Brooklyn was arrested on board a train at Patchogue last night. He was taken before Justice Hiram Sheritt, at this place, and charged with grand larceny by Phineas Dickinson, caretaker of the Montauk Association's clubhouse, near the site of Camp Wickoff, at Montauk.

It is alleged that Johnston obtained admittance to the unoccupied club building by claiming to represent the Crescent Club of Brooklyn, which he said was negotiating for a lease of the property with De Forest Brothers of 30 Broad Street, New York City. After being shown the premises he returned to Dickinson's house and then returned alone to the clubhouse on a pretext of taking the outside measurements.

It is alleged he ransacked the premises and secured about seventy pounds of silverware. He took the westbound train on Saturday afternoon, and the robbery was afterward discovered by Dickinson, who telegraphed the Southampton and Patchogue authorities.

Say Fredonia Fire Was Incendiary.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Owing to rumors that the recent fire in this place that caused the loss of two lives and some $200,000 worth of property was of incendiary origin, an investigation has been started by Coroner Charles Blood. It is understood that the insurance companies interested are withholding the payment of claims until the investigation has been held.

Ex-Volunteer Officer Arrested.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Jan. 28.—"Ike" T. Jobe, formerly a Captain in the Sixth United States Immunes, who is accused of fraudulently selling Government transportation orders to ticket scalpers and of an illegal use of Government penalty envelopes, was captured near here to-day. If Jobe fails to give a bond of $3,000 he will be placed in Knoxville jail to await transfer to Columbus, Ohio.

INSANITY AMONG CRIMINALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—In his annual report to be submitted to the Legislature to-morrow State Superintendent of Prisons Collins devotes some space to the increase in the number of insane criminals. He says there are now confined at Matteawan nearly 200 more than the hospital was designed to accommodate, it having been built to house 550 patients, while 719 are now crowded into it. Mr. Collins says:

"In view of the character of this excessive population, the condition of the institution is one of great discomfort, and the cause of much concern that compels the most constant watchfulness by the administration.

"The overpopulation of the institution is a very urgent demand for the earliest practicable completion of the new hospital at Dannemora, so as to afford the necessary relief at Matteawan which can be obtained in no other way."

The east wing, kitchen, and dining room of the Dannemore institution are complete, excepting doors and floors and the plastering of the interior walls. For this work no funds are available. On account of the advance in the price of plumbing materials, all bids received for plumbing and draining the buildings exceeded the appropriation of $10,000 made by the last Legislature for the purpose. Nothing can be done in plumbing and draining until a further appropriation be made.

A peculiar fact is that the Elmira Reformatory sent within five as many insane to the prison as all of the State prisons put together, and fifteen more than all the penitentiaries. Forty were sent from Elmira and forty-five from the three State prisons.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Thomas A. Brander.

Major Thomas A. Brander, Past Grand Commander of the Virginia Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, and who was known throughout the South for his prominence in all Confederate reunions, died at Richmond yesterday, aged sixty years.

At the outbreak of the civil war young Brander joined the famous F Company, First Virginia Regiment, which was ordered to Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of John Brown, and was sent to Charleston at the time of Brown's execution. He entered the Confederate Army as a private in 1861. His promotion was rapid, and within a year he was made Captain in the Provisional Army of Virginia. In the latter part of 1861 he assisted in raising the Letcher Battery, and was commissioned First Lieutenant by Gov. Letcher.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1862, he was promoted to the Captaincy of the battery for bravery. Capt. Brander was badly wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862. He served as Captain till 1865, when he was made Major of artillery, serving until the surrender at Appomattox. He took part in nearly all of the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Major Brander held the honorary rank of Major-General, commanding the Virginia Division, United Confederate Veterans.

Alanson Borden.

Alanson Borden, ex-Mayor of New Bedford, and for many years Judge of the Third District Court of Bristol County, died at that place yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was born in Tiverton, R. I., in 1823, was educated in New York State, admitted to the bar in 1850, and was made Judge in 1864. He served as representative to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1859 60, and as Assistant Assessor under the internal revenue law in 1864. As Mayor of New Bedford in 1877 Judge Borden will be long remembered, being on a platform of the enforcement of the no-license law. After election Mayor Borden lived up to his platform. Judge Borden had been married three times, surviving his last wife two years. He leaves two children, nis son being William A. Borden of New Haven, Conn.

The Rev. William W. Fessenden.

The Rev. William W. Fessenden died at his home, 339 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was born in Brattleborough, Vt., eighty-eight years ago, and was a nephew of Gov. Holbrook of that State. He was ordained a minister at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, twenty years ago. Since that time he had devoted himself to mission work at his own expense. Part of the time his work was prosecuted under the direction of the City Mission and

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500.000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
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Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
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Transact a general banking business.
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Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
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Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1263	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1950	2463	2992	3405
1314	1674	1990	2499	3015	3432
1335	1709	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1743	2097	2585	3069	3466
1414	1828	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3167	3486
1433	1856	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad Street (Mills Building.)—Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: CENTRAL PACIFIC 1st refunding mortgage; TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division. N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$350,000

First Mortgage Six Per Cent.

Sinking Fund Forty Year Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON

Are offered for subscription at 103½ and accrued interest—interest from November 1st, 1899.

DENOMINATION $1,000 AND $500.

DATED MAY 1ST, 1899.....MATURE MAY 1ST, 1939
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST.

Total authorized issue.....$1,500,000
Reserve in Treasury.....$400,000
Present Issue.....1,100,100

The Bonds offered for subscription are part of the present issue of $1,100,000. The balance of the present issue, $750,000, has been taken by the vendors. These bonds are in coupon form, with provision for registration of principal, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the real estate, property, and plant of the combination.

DIRECTORS:

H. T. NEIDLINGER of NEIDLINGER & SONS.....NEW YORK
A. R. KUSER, SECRETARY and TREASURER, TRENTON GAS & ELEC. CO.....TRENTON
JOHN I. KUSER, TREASURER, THE TRENTON BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
MAHLON H. MARGERUM of MAHLON H. MARGERUM & BRO.....TRENTON
THOMAS HILLIARD of the WALDORF-ASTORIA.....NEW YORK
FRANZ HILL, former owner of HILL'S BREWERY.....TRENTON
RICHARD BARLOW, PRESIDENT, CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
CHARLES A. MAY, GENERAL MANAGER, MADDOCK POTTERY COMPANY.....TRENTON
T. E. OTIS, PRESIDENT, PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
RAYMOND L. WARD, 59 BROAD STREET.....NEW YORK
G. D. W. VROOM.....TRENTON

TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR.

TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" own the following Breweries and Ice Plant:

TRENTON BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON, N. J.
FRANZ HILL'S BREWERY.....TRENTON, N. J.
CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON, N. J.
HYGEIA ICE COMPANY.....TRENTON, N. J.

These Breweries control the Beer trade of the progressive manufacturing city of Trenton, and sell largely to cities and towns within a radius of fifty (50) miles of Trenton.

In addition to the properties above mentioned, the People's Brewing Company of Trenton own several other valuable real estate properties in Trenton and elsewhere.

The central idea in the consolidation of these Breweries is to leave the management practically in the hands of the men who have built up the business, and have so popularized their products that foreign competition is practically eliminated.

EARNINGS.

Following find reports of the past and present earnings of the Breweries and Ice Plant (the Consumers' Brewing Company not being in operation) now belonging to the People's Brewing Company of Trenton.

The Guaranty Development Co., 10 Wall Street, City: New York, March 20th, 1899.

Dear Sirs: The net profits of the Trenton Brewing Co., Trenton Hygeia Ice Co., and Franz Hill's Brewing Co. for 1896, 1897, and 1898, averaged $200,880.64 per annum.

All the expenses pertaining to the business, including bad debts and depreciation on Machinery and Plant, were charged off before obtaining the above figures.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM WADDELL,
Public Accountant and Auditor, N. Y.

T. E. Otis, Esq., Pres. The People's Brewing Co.:

Dear Sir: Agreeably to your instructions we made an audit of the Account Books, etc., relative to the operations of the various Companies comprising The People's Brewing Company of Trenton, N. J., covering the period as follows:

The Trenton Brewing Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st, 1899.
Bottling Dep't of the Trenton B. Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st.....
The Franz Hill Brewing Co., March 24th to Oct. 31st.
The Hygeia Ice Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st.....
} $103,932.21

In accordance with such examination we certify that for the specified periods the aggregate net earnings from operations amounted to $103,932.

Yours truly,
THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.,
(Signed) R. GRAHAM WOODWARD,
Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

The semi-annual interest, due November 1st, 1899, amounting to $33,000, was paid on that date. The appraised valuation of the properties owned by the "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" is $1,240,000—other assets of this company amount to between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

The organization of the Company and the legal validity of its Bonds and Stock issue have been passed upon by Frank Bergen of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and G. D. W. Vroom of Trenton, New Jersey.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription and to make allotments of less than the amount applied for.

Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the undersigned, at 10 o'clock, January 31st, 1900, and will close at 3 P. M., January 31st, 1900.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA . . . . . New York City
THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trenton, New Jersey

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS.....1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of **Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium,** and **Holland;** also **Mexico, Central** and **South America,** and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.

Alvah Trowbridge.....President
Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin.....Secretary
Francis C. Prest.....Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal,
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 336, 416, 417, 846, 852, 853, 877, 964, 1071, 1208, 2134, 2693, 2770, 3320, 3499, 3598, 3612, 3618, 3620, 3829, 3891,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1900, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

OFFICE OF

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 23d, 1900.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899.....	$3,166,420.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899.....	967,555.24
Total Marine Premiums.....	$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899..	$3,305,179.38
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.).....	$2,276,689.96
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	$484,296.77

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks.....	$5,483,944.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company.....	2,395,500.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at.....	1,125,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,005,756.77
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries.....	147,790.55
Cash in Bank.....	266,139.29
Amount.....	$10,424,130.61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Waldron P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Levi P. Morton,
William E. Dodge,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard,
Everett Frazar,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Anson W. Hard,	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:

"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

HOLDERS OF UNDEPOSITED

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville
2D MORTGAGE 5s,

and of unassented certificates, are requested to communicate with the undersigned for the purpose of protecting their interests.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET, - NEW YORK.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both FIVE and SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1900, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,525.75 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1900, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 30th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and profits.....$1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
of
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is located is the City and County of New York.

II.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the general commission brokerage and mercantile business.

III.

That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:

ERNST THALMANN, who resides at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, who resides at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, are the General Partners; and HANS BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany; Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, are the Special Partners. The said General Partners and the said Special Partners are each of them of full age.

IV.

That the said Hans Von Bleichröder has contributed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Georg Von Bleichröder the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Paul Schwabach the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to the Common Stock of such limited partnership in cash.

V.

That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and the period at which the said partnership is to be terminated is the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, both inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.

ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG VON BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came the above named ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Seal.] J. W. ROTCHILD,
Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:

On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office this fourth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine. FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

City and County of New York, ss.:

ERNST THALMANN, being duly sworn, says:

That he is one of the General Partners named in the annexed certificate, and that the several sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the Special Partners, respectively, in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

ERNST THALMANN.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899. MICHAEL GAVIN 2d,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 88,
New York County.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

Whereas, The limited partnership heretofore existing between Ernst Thalmann, Adolf Ladenburg, Richard Limburger, Julius Schwabach, Hans von Bleichröder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder will terminate by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, 1899; and,

Whereas, The business heretofore conducted by the said copartnership has been transacted within the State of New York for a period of three years and upwards, and also with foreign countries, under the said copartnership name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and

Whereas, The undersigned have agreed to form a new limited partnership to commence on the First Day of January, 1900, and to terminate on the Thirty-first Day of December, 1904, and intend to continue the use of said firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The undersigned, Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, constitute a majority of the General Partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be the General Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder constitute a majority of the special partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The said Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, who are to be such General Partners, and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, who are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., have acquired the right to use the firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and have consented and elected and do consent and elect to continue the business heretofore carried on under such limited copartnership and under the same firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Now, therefore, We, the said ERNST THALMANN, whose place of abode is at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, whose place of abode is at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, who are to be the Special Partners, do hereby certify and declare in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the only persons who are to constitute the said limited partnership of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., commencing on the First Day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and terminating on the Thirty-first Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, and who are hereafter to deal under said firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and that the principal place of the business to be continued and conducted under said firm name by said limited partnership is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.

In witness whereof we have made, severally signed, and acknowledged this certificate, this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine. ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, County of New York:

On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me personally severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Seal.] J. W. ROTCHILD,
Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:

On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office, this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.

FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)..	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)..	$3	Mch. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 20
Bur., C. R. & Northern.....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Bur., C. R. & Northern (extra).....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Canada Southern.....	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter).....	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Chicago Great Western pf. A.....	2½	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter).....	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 29	Jan. 8
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)..	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual).	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cin., Ham. & Day. new pf. (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 8	Jan. 27	Feb. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.....	1½	Mch. 1	.....	.....
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.....	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cornwall & Lebanon.....	2½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson (quarter).....	1¾	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Great Northern pf.....	1¾	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Green Bay & Western.....	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Hartford & Conn. Western.....	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Feb. 28
Illinois Central (semi-annual).....	2½	Mch. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
K. C., St. L. & Chi. pf. (quarter)....	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern...	3½	Jan. 29	.....	.....
La. & Missouri River pf.....	3½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Louisville & Nashville.....	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 26	Feb. 10
Michigan Central.....	2	Jan. 29	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	3½	Feb. 10	.....	.....
Northern Pacific.....	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific (extra).....	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).....	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.....	2	Feb. 14	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
Pittsburg & Lake Erie.....	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg....	1¼	Feb. 15	.....	.....
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.....	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning.....	⅞	Feb. 1	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cin., Newport & Covington.....	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.....	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Columbus (Ohio) Railway pf.....	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Coney Island & Bklyn. (quarter).....	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction.....	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
North Ohio Traction (Akron, O.) pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
Twin City Rapid Transit.....	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Union St., New Bedford, (quarter)...	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Banco Internacional E'Hipotecano de Mexico.....	$1.42	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Corn Exchange.....	6	Feb. 1	.....	.....
German American.....	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Lincoln National (quarter).....	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 1
Pacific (quarter).....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 1
Twenty-third Ward.....	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 27	Feb. 1

TRUST COMPANIES.

Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)...	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. (Philadelphia).....	5	Feb. 6	.....	.....
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter).....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter)..	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 1
N. Y. Security & Trust.....	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron Co. pf. (quarterly).....	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Am. Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter).....	1	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
American Glue pf.....	$4	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
American Ice Co. common.....	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Am. Car & Foundry pf.....	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Am. Steel Hoop pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
American Tobacco (quarter).....	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter).....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Atlantic Copper Mining.....	$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter).	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)..	$3	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston South Dakota Gold Mining..	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Cambria Steel (quarter).....	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	.....
Cambria Steel (extra).....	$1.50	To pay installment on stock.		
Central Oil Co. (quarter).....	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Chicago Edison (quarter).....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Claflin, H. B., Co. 1st pf. (quarter)...	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Claflin, H. B., Co. 2d pf. (quarter)...	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.....	8	Feb. 15	Jan. 26	Feb. 15
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light & Heat.	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Consol. Car Heating.....	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Consol. Car Heating (extra).....	1	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31

large decrease in the notes of the Bank of Russia in 1897 was largely due to the fact that the monetary reform plan, by making the gold imperial equal to 15 rubles instead of 10, reduced the liability for the notes (then at a discount) by one-third, and that this and the subsequent large accumulations of gold brought about the present favorable situation of the bank. In Austria, while there has been an increase of notes, the ratio has been maintained above 50 per cent. for three years, but gold has not been paid out freely for notes.

Comparing England and the United States, Mr. Muhlman says that the Bank of England regulates its own discount rate as well as that of the rest of the financial world by the relation between the cash in its banking, and not its note issue department. On account of the liabilities to depositors in the New York associated banks, they are also required to consider their cash reserves as against their deposits, 25 per cent. being the tacitly fixed minimum, and the cash being practically equal to gold, since the notes included therein are convertible at once into gold at the Treasury.

These tables of the Bank of England, the New York banks, and the United States Treasury are offered in support of his statement by Mr. Muhlman:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

End of	Deposits.	Cash.	Ratio.	New York Banks. Deposits.	Cash.	Ratio.
1896	274	123	45.0	530	166	31.3
1897	253	100	39.1	675	185	27.4
1898	245	97	39.2	823	225	27.3
1899	286	103	38.5	740	195	26.4

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

End of	Notes.	Gold.	Ratio.
1896	466	137	29.4
1897	453	161	35.5
1898	443	246	55.5
1899	435	240	55.2

From these figures Mr. Muhlman deduces that the sharp advance in the London discount rate at the end of 1899 was justified, but the only institution in Europe that could spare gold was the Bank of Russia. It is reported that the Bank of Germany actually gained some $23,000,000 from Russia soon after the close of 1899, but the demands were naturally directed to this country.

NEW ENGLAND PROSPERITY.

Discussing business conditions, A. J. Miller of Providence, Vice President of Whitehead Brothers Company, says:

"General business conditions have not been so good in New England in years. Our State is a perfect hive of industry, and mills that have not been in operation in years are now running full blast. In textiles the manufacturers of our State are doing a great business, and it is a fact that some of our cotton mills are so filled with orders that they are sending nights—a condition of things that has not prevailed in years.

"The manufacturers of locomotives and steam engines are also very busy, while the makers of jewelry, especially of the cheaper kind, which the working people buy when they have money, are especially active.

"In our own line—steel and iron products—I may say that our sales last year exceeded our sales in any year of business. As for the outlook, it is most promising."

TO REGULATE PRICES.

Meetings of the leading manufacturers of nuts, bolts, and screws were held in this city last week for the purpose of discussing plans to regulate prices. It was intimated that a consolidation of the various interests was in contemplation, but an official of one of the companies, discussing the matter, said:

"No consolidation is in view—certainly not at present, in the peculiar condition of the money market and the doubtful view which some people are at present inclined to take of consolidations. We shall be content at present if we can assure to ourselves fair and stable prices for our products. Any increase that may be made will be a necessary one, due to the increase of our raw material."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed last week by various railroads are the following:

Columbia Southern, 50 box cars; Gulf and Ship Island, 200 flat cars; Mobile and Ohio, 500 freight cars; Duluth, Missabee and Northern, 10 caboose cars; Colorado and Southern, 250 coal cars; Monterey and Mexican Gulf, 100 box cars; Pecos Valley and Northeastern, 300 stock cars; Bangor and Portland, 25 gondola cars; Hocking Valley, 1,000 coal cars; New York, Ontario and Western, 5 drawing-room cars; Johnson, 200 furniture and 10 chair cars; Pittsburg and Western, 6 locomotives; Mobile and Ohio, 10 locomotives, and Iowa Central, 15 locomotives.

THE GERMAN MONEY MARKET.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—An official of the Reichsbank, who was interviewed to-day regarding the financial situation, said:

"In deciding to reduce the rate only ½ per cent. the bank was influenced by the large volume of discounts, which are 160,000,000 marks above those of last year, by the heavy money demands of domestic business, and by the unfavorable foreign exchange rates. Moreover, Great Britain will raise a big war loan, and we understand that Russia will make another effort to raise a loan.

"The present rate of private discount is abnormal, not representing the actual condition of the money market, but caused by an artificial maneuvre made to prepare the market for municipal loans, a large volume of which has been waiting for more favorable conditions. Many cities wish money for electric lighting and traction plants; but the bank considers it advisable to restrict this borrowing to the limits of what is really necessary.

"A further rate reduction, however, is probable about Feb. 7. The gold movement this month has been very slight; several millions have gone to England upon Russian account, and there has been an insignificant export to Holland."

The speculation last week was chiefly in coalers, which were very firm, owing to the increasing coal famine. Iron shares were also strong. The Government has ordered 9,304 freight cars. Owing to the rise of foreign ores and ocean freights, German miners will raise the price of ore 2 or 3 marks per ton for 1901 delivery. The coke syndicate is getting 24 marks for 1901, as against 16 for the present. The Japanese Government has sent 200 tons of coal to Germany to experiment in coking.

Lehigh Valley Elevator Burned.

PERTH AMBOY, Jan. 28.—Fire was discovered in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's grain elevator at this place early this morning. The local Fire Department and two of the company's tugs responded. It was impossible to check the flames, and the entire structure was consumed. The New Haven schooner Alice B. Phillips caught fire, and was damaged to the extent of $3,000. The total loss is estimated at $25,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

LEHIGH VALLEY PURCHASE.

Reported Acquirement of the Newark Park House Property.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Park House property, at the corner of Park Place and North Canal Street, which has been owned for over a quarter of a century by the William Walter Phelps estate, has been sold to a corporation represented by State Senator Thomas N. McCarter, Jr. What corporation Mr. McCarter represents he declines to tell, but it is believed to be the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

The railroad company owns the Morris Canal, which runs parallel with North Canal Street directly opposite the hotel property. It is believed that it is the intention of the company to utilize the bed of the canal, which runs from Jersey City to Mauch Chunk, for railroad purposes, as it has ceased to be profitable as a freight waterway. If that realy be the intention, the Park House property will make an admirable site for a station, as it would practically front on Broad Street within two blocks of Market Street, the principal square in the city. All the company would have to do is tunnel about forty feet under Canal Street for passengers to reach the cars.

If this change should come to pass, it is believed the Pennsylvania Railroad would also have use of the spur, which could be laid from its tracks at Market Street Bridge to Broad Street, and thus give it a station at the latter street where up-town passengers could board trains, instead of having to go to Market Street Station, as at present.

Receiver for New York Trolley Road.

SARATOGA, Jan. 28.—Justice Houghton, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Fred H. Beach receiver of the Ballston Terminal Railroad, a twelve-mile county trolley line owned in Philadelphia, and bonded for $250,000. The application for a receiver was made by David Thompson, a judgment creditor of Ballston Spa.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

98—Dexter vs. Kellas.
102—N. Y. Insulated Wire Co. vs. Broadnax.
103—Macy vs. Perry.
106—Herrmann vs. Central Car Trust Co.
107—United States vs. Roessler.
108—Middleton vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
109—Philip vs. S. S. Geo. Farwell.
110—Niemann vs. same.
111—Pollock vs. same.
112—Hoffmire vs. same.
113—Tregarthen vs. same.

Motion calendar.
1—In re S. S. Strathlon.
2—Excelsior vs. Morse.
3—Cary vs. Acme.
4—Kendall vs. Hardenburg.
5—In re Schlesinger.
6—In re Vietor.
7—In re Russell & Birkett.
8—Weisbach L. Co. vs. Union L. Co.
9—Werner vs. Hearst.
10—In re Gormully & Jeffrey.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kerber vs. Lederer.
2—Ayer vs. Gill.
3—Saffield vs. Cutting.
4—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hunter.
5—Iselin vs. Cappelle.
5½—Priest vs. Van Gelder.
6—Ernst vs. Feldman.
7—Same vs. Cohen.
8—Kennard vs. Kennard
9—In re New York Bridge Co.
10—Somers vs. La Bau.
11—Hahn vs. Thornton.
12—Am. Socy. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals vs. Seitz.
13—Wharton vs. Jordan.
14—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
15—Freedman vs. Rapp.
16—In re Hall.
17—Schnugg vs. Naarden.
18—Crawford vs. Hughes
19—Muller vs. Nylin.
20—Eckhard vs. Monterey and Fresno R. R.
21—Egan vs. Eagan.
22—Early vs. Ferris.
23—Card vs. Merchants' Nat. Bank of R.
24—Halloran vs. O'Kane.
25—Clausman vs. Clausman.
26—Regan vs. Regan.
27—Hirsch vs. Schnans.
28—Pollock vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
29—Pendleton vs. Harris
30—In re Riverside Park Extension.
31—Clark vs. Adams.
32—Livingston vs. Cornwall.
33—Kaufield vs. Wallach
34—Mace vs. Mayor, &c.
35—Wolf vs. Degenhardt
36—In re Hasbrouck & Co.
37—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Turner.
38—Broadway Sav. Inst. vs. Smith.
39—In re Higgins.
40—Peters vs. Queen.
41—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Saunders.
42—Johnson vs. Harris.
43—Dunbocker vs. Met. St. Ry.
44—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Luke.
45—Fritz vs. Wendell.
46—Lacov vs. Lacov.
47—Bush vs. Bush.
48—Parsons vs. Parsons.
49—Youngs vs. McDonald.
50—In re Forgay.
51—Mueller vs. Bry.
52—Haffey vs. Lynch.
53—Berkowitz vs. Berkowitz.
54—Universal Trust Co. vs. Drederick.
55—In re Fort Washington Ridge Road.
56—Morton vs. N. Y. Elev. R. R.
57—Tull vs. Met. St. Ry.
58—Post vs. Savage.
59—Evans vs. Muller.
60—In re Chaye Harris Ladies' Socy.
61—Lewin vs. Towbin.
62—People, &c., vs. Gruber.
63—Goodman vs. Rosenzwieg.
64—In re Comer.
65—Dickson vs. Delaney
66—Vanderbilt vs. Benson.
67—Leipziger vs. Askey.
68—Welch vs. Kingsley.
69—Smith vs. Gallatin.
70—Philbrick vs. Naarden.
71—Thompson vs. Remsen.
72—Loder vs. Haskell.
73—Basch vs. Basch.
74—Weiner vs. Hillman.
75—Forbes vs. Primrose.
76—Jerome vs. Johnson.
77—In re Estabrook.
78—Tutschku vs. Cudahy Packing Co.
79—Meyer vs. Fritz.
80—In re Bank and Bethune Sts.
81—Miner vs. Weber.
82—Friedman vs. Saul.
83—Jayne vs. Ingram.
84—Abel vs. Abell.
85—English vs. McIntyre
86—Schaeffler vs. Lederer.
87—Heller vs. Goslin.
88—In re Bradley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3360—Pullar vs. Walker. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People. 1—Frank Merino.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 6701—Dunuco vs. Murray. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, In County Court House.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Marion E. Tucker,
Maria Kelly,
William Lauterschlager,
Katharina Spindler,
Thomas Risk,
Phebe Friedenberg,
Michael Karl,
Max Kroll,
Cornelius V. Sidell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1502—James MacKean.
1499—James Mullins.
1510—Robert Bonner.
1531—Sarah Goodheim.
1534—Michael Redmond.
1536—Richard Tighe.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; Conlan and O'Dwyer, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call—calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from orders.
1—Matter of Thompson.
2—Rice vs. Curtis.
3—Bueb vs. Geraty.
4—McCourt vs. Cowperthwait.
5—Blanck vs. Spies.
6—Dorgan vs. Scheer.
7—Fox vs. Muller.
8—Morris vs. Kahn.
9—Kubie vs. Miller Bros. & Co.
10—Mensching vs. Curtin.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Keller vs. Schrady.

Appeals from judgments.
1—Eberle vs. Van Riper
2—Patterson vs. Powell.
3—Dudley vs. Campbell
4—Edgar vs. Clason.
5—De Grazia vs. Perretti.
6—Harlani vs. Green.
7—Falk vs. R. R. Appleton Co.
8—Hatch vs. Van Taube
9—Hirth vs. Kahlenberg.
10—Sweeny vs. Union Railway.
11—Cruger vs. Dockstader.
12—Schuchman vs. Club Stables.
13—Clapp vs. Cooper.
14—Sykes vs. A. D. Farmer & Son T. F. Co.
15—Beck vs. Cooke.
16—Schnitzer vs. Friedrich.
17—Leber vs. Campbell Stores.
18—Levison vs. Bernheimer.
19—Braun vs. Webb.
20—Kelly vs. Wm. J. Merritt Co.
21—Rose vs. Andrews. Motion.
1—Keller vs. Shrady.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—Louise Bergon,
Ernestine Percolon.
2—James Regan.
3—Louis Ballon.
4—Michael Hanley.
5—Thomas Berger, otherwise called Edward Peterson.
6—Joseph Fodesta.
7—David Dunckley.
8—John F. Dunphy, Michael Murphy, George Peters.
9—Bertrand Katscher.
10—John Wright.
11—Violet Russell.
12—Alfred Samuel.

Pleadings.
1—William Scott, Oliver Williams.
2—George Davis, Charles Kennedy.
3—George Kaylor.
4—John J. Vought.
5—Arthur Featherstone George Jones.
6—Joseph Volpe.
7—Margaret Hines.
8—Ethel Ryan, James Daly.
9—Meyer Goldstein.
10—Edward Freiberg.
11—Constantine Volpe.
12—Oliver E. Williams.
13—Peter Fox.
14—Patrick Haverty, Frank Cullen.
15—Vircenzo Carrano, Michael Altea.
16—Otto Sigmon.
17—Giuseppe Pompa.
18—James Devine.
19—Charles Schmitz.
11—James Duff.
12—Theodore Kurrus.
13—Thomas S. Mackey.
14—Leo Rosenfeld.
15—Edward E. Gottlieb.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People. 1—Roland B. Molineaux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Herrmann for the People.

1—Melvin L. Wheeler.
2—Timothy Shea.
3—Samuel Bright.
4—William Tyler.
5—Martin Kelly, Frank Riley.
6—William Markuskie.
7—Charles Hastings.
8—Frank Darmody.
9—Carlo Messuri.
10—Morris Rosenzweig.
11—Francesco De Muca, Agnesa De Luca.
12—Alice L. Snyder.
13—William Glickman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Blumenthal for the People.

1—William Atcheson.
2—Owen McCabe.
3—Patrick Sullivan.
4—Philip Bachman.
5—Henry Ficke.
6—James Barry.
7—Bernardo Calabrese.
8—Benjamin Gainsborg.
9—James Devine.
10—Charles Schmitz.
11—James Duff.
12—Theodore Kurrus.
13—Thomas S. Mackey.
14—Leo Rosenfeld.
15—Edward E. Gottlieb.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Reuter vs. Sturz—Ralph H. Holland.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Jenks, J.—Day calendar.

441—India Wharf Brewing Co. vs. Brooklyn Wharf & Storage Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, and Hirschberg, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

99 and 121—Hollingsworth vs. Spectator Company.
111—Gibbons vs. Bush.
78—Cahill Iron Works vs. [illegible].
119—Ringer vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R.
120—Kerr vs. Manhattan R'way.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SELIG BARDIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,603.

To the creditors of Selig Bardin of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Selig Bardin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IGNATZ SCHNITZLER, bankrupt.—No. 1,793.

To the creditors of Ignatz Schnitzler of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Ignatz Schnitzler of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 24, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL O'NEILL, bankrupt.—No. 2,052.

To the creditors of Michael O'Neill of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Michael O'Neill of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, January 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC WEIL, bankrupt.—No. 1,888.

To the creditors of Isaac Weil of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Weil of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1900.

94—Delano vs. Manhattan R'way.
91—Day vs. B. H. R. R.
98—Connor vs. Met. St. R'way.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Dickey, J.; Part IV.—Maddox, J.; Part V.—Lambert, J.

2899—Nelson vs. Masonic Life Ins. Co.
1745—Goldklang vs. Nassau Railroad.
2282—Schraack vs. Nassau R. R.
984—Hodgins vs. Carlin.
1751—Flanagan vs. B. H. R. R.
3041—Simonson vs. B. H. R. R.
3191—Rhoades vs. B'k'n Union El. R. R.
2606—Wilson vs. Nassau R. R.
2352—Baldwin vs. Abraham.
2951—Dubbloso vs. Feron
4765—Josephine M. Hausman, an alleged incompetent.
1266—Stuart vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
2961—O'Connor vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2052—Annunziato vs. Rudolph.
3625—Wolf vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2124—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
4606—Kelly vs. City of New York et al.
4740—Freeman vs. B. H. R. R.
4603—Williamson vs. B. H. R. R.
2139—Knight vs. same.
1451—McCarroll vs. same.
3454—Connell vs. Standard Oil Co.
882—Flatow vs. Jenkins.
1726—Reeder vs. Mersereau & Co.
2798—Gardiner vs. Campbell.
3424—Brown vs. B. H. R. R.
2384—Cowley vs. Nassau R. R.
3109—Morean vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
4667—Baccio vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
4134—Reeder vs. Westphal.
4359—Francois vs. Morrison.
4577—Coughlin vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

4508—King vs. B. H. R. R.
4571—Anwater vs. same.
4598—Gambino vs. Romeo.
4699—Hoy vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
4646—Viergutz vs. Laughlin.
4661—Mayer vs. Nassau R. R.
25—Poulson vs. Navarro.
1215—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
2254—Maske vs. Lanzer.
2195—Welge vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1936—Mollenhauer vs. Nassau R. R.
1109—Bowie vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2465—Kelin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2948—Miller vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4670—Riese vs. Cross, Austin & Ireland.
3234—Waring vs. Journeay.
2597—American Surety Co. vs. Coyle.
2177, 2187—Huners vs. Rueger.
1701—Seintsch vs. Clark.
2612—Terhune vs. City of New York.
2906—Cassano vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2104—McNulty vs. Nassau R. R.
3412—Heinlein vs. Kleinert.
2017—Blehnsen vs. Haywood.
2409—Hickey vs. Johns Mfg. Co.
3321—Van Houten vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4726—Ferris vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2038—Samuel vs. Coney Island and B'klyn R. R.
340—Horels vs. B., Q. Co. and Sub. R. R.
1735—Leroy vs. Met. St. R. Co.
1676—Seymour vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3,465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Otto Heith, Thomas Shanley, Edward McCarthy, Owen Reilly, James Esposito, John Jenkins, and Frederick Lunsman.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.

170—De Forest vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
347—O'Dell vs. Budweiser Brew. Co.
348—Hagan vs. same.
369—Kromfeld vs. Western Assn. of Toronto.
363—Cox vs. Muller.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Jacob B. Van Arnam, Sophie Drissler, Barbara Rabel, Charles S. Fredericks, Elizabeth Eliza McCarrick, John H. Martinhoff, Catharine C. Martinhoff, Elizabeth Egel, John Cullen, and William I. Tiernan.

The accounting of Samuel F. Engs, (motion.)

The estates of Thomas Nolan, Wilhelmina Stohlman, and Hannah Quinlan.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—16—The will of William E. Fritt. 4—Real estate of Margaret Nolan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SELIG BARDIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,603.

To the creditors of Selig Bardin of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Selig Bardin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IGNATZ SCHNITZLER, bankrupt.—No. 1,793.

To the creditors of Ignatz Schnitzler of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Ignatz Schnitzler of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 24, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL O'NEILL, bankrupt.—No. 2,052.

To the creditors of Michael O'Neill of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Michael O'Neill of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, January 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC WEIL, bankrupt.—No. 1,888.

To the creditors of Isaac Weil of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Weil of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,891.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MELVIN L. TULLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Melvin L. Tuller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 27th, 1900.

NO. 1,904.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JACOB RUDEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Ruden, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 27th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. WALLACE and DANIEL CARY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,104.

To the creditors of George J. Wallace and Daniel Cary, in the City of New York, County of New York, and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at my office, No 71 Broadway, New York City, on Feb. 9, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., to consider a proposed compromise of the claim of the Crane Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900. CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors. ja29-1aw6mM

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARNE and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.
EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY,
JOHN C. F. JACOBY, } Executors.

RONALDS, MARIA D. L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALFRED R. CONKLING, as trustee; Peter Lorillard Ronalds, Mary Frances Ronalds, Pamela F. Ronalds, Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, Catherine d'Anglemont, Henri d'Anglemont, Blanche d'Anglemont, Houston Addison Thomas, Ronald Thomas, the youngest of that name; Ida Leonora Thomas, Alfred R. Conkling, Muriel R. Conkling, Alexandra R. Conkling, Howard Conkling, Laura R. Conkling, George Lorillard Ronalds, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, as guardian of the estate of Ida Leonora Thomas, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; then and there to show cause why Addison Thomas and Ronald Thomas, as trustees for Peter Lorillard Ronalds under the will of Maria D. L. Ronalds, deceased, the petitioners herein, should not be permitted to resign, and be discharged from further liability as trustees of said trust, and why their account of capital should not be judicially settled, passed, and allowed, and why such further order or direction should not be made in the premises as justice may require; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rosa Plochman, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, and Albertina Schrag, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of J. Eberhard Faber, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja29-1aw6wM

REFEREES' N

To-day we're aiming at you big men of many pounds, men that can throw a chest of 48 to 52 inches.

The offering is far from large, but the largest offering we ever made. It's the price you'll fall in love with.

39 sack and 14 cutaway suits in fancy mixtures; 40 overcoats, light and heavy weights, formerly marked $16 to $35.
Now $15.
32 black cutaway coats and vests, $12.50.
29 Prince Albert coats and vests, $15.
55 pair of trousers, $5.

For little men of 40 to 46 inches chest a number of similar garments at same prices.

All at our Prince St. store.

ROGERS, PEET CO.,

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WAR AMONG THE TEACHERS

Demands of Brooklyn High School Delegates Make Trouble.

Arrangement of Salary Schedule Upset—Queens Borough Teachers Dissatisfied—School Bill Muddle.

Public school teachers eagerly discussed yesterday a report to the effect that at the meeting of the conference committee at the City College last Wednesday there was a lively difference of opinion and a sharp exchange of words.

For some time an effort has been made to get the teachers' associations in the five boroughs to come to an agreement as to a uniform salary schedule, the idea being to have a bill introduced at Albany embodying the rates agreed upon. It was found difficult to prepare a schedule that was satisfactory to all the associations, owing to the differences in grade that exist in the various boroughs. On the afternoon of Jan. 20, however, after a three hours' conference at Public School No. 1, on Henry Street, an agreement apparently satisfactory to all the associations was devised. There were present at this meeting eleven delegates, seven women and four men, representing the different teachers' associations in Manhattan and the Bronx; six delegates, three men and three women, representing the Brooklyn associations; two male delegates from Richmond, and one male delegate from Queens. It was announced at the close of the meeting, which was private, that the salaries of all the different grades of teachers in the elementary schools had been arranged, and that at another meeting in the City College last Wednesday the salaries of Principals, Vice Principals, first assistants, and heads of departments would be considered. It was said that this would be done quickly, as very little, if any, change in the salaries of these teachers was contemplated.

Dr. W. L. Ettinger, who is President of the New York City Teachers' Association, was not present at Wednesday's meeting. It was learned next day that he had gone to Albany with Mr. Walmsley and Miss Granger, two prominent Brooklyn teachers, to look after school affairs there.

There were eighteen delegates at Wednesday's meeting. Matters progressed quietly, it is said, until representatives from the Brooklyn High Schools' Association appeared on the scene and demanded that a certain schedule of salaries for them be made out. This demand, it is said, led to some heated talk, and the meeting came to a sudden end, amid some disorder.

It is also alleged that the Queens Borough teachers are annoyed because, as they claim, they have not been properly represented at the conferences.

It seemed to be the general impression among teachers yesterday that there would be no school legislation at Albany this Winter. It is alleged that all or nearly all of the members of the Senate Cities Committee have each a school bill, and that, as each appears determined to pass his own bill, the result will be that none of the bills will become law.

BOOKKEEPING IN THE SCHOOLS.

Principal Stitt's Novel Plan to Teach Practical Methods.

Principal Edward W. Stitt of Public School No. 89, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, has hit upon a novel plan for teaching his pupils practical methods of bookkeeping. He has addressed a circular to many of the principal business houses in the city saying:

"Will you please send me a few problems of the kind which ordinarily occur in your business? I would like to have first stated the actual problem and then your way of solving the same. I am trying to discover how the business method of solving problems varies from that usually taught in the schools, in an effort to secure, if possible, a uniformity of method and a harmony between the schoolroom practice and the experience of the world.

"Wherever your method varies from the one you were taught in school a slight explanation of your new plan will greatly facilitate the comparison of your letter with those from other houses. I trust you may interest yourself in this matter and spare a minute from your valuable time to mark this request with your 'O. K. Answer,' so that it may receive the careful attention of your bookkeeper or cashier. Any further remarks or suggestions which from your long business experience you think may be of value will be fully appreciated."

Principal Stitt's plan has the cordial indorsement of President Little, Commissioners Kittel and O'Brien, Superintendent Jasper, Prof. Edward R. Shaw of the School of Pedagogy, R. H. Macy & Co., and John Wanamaker.

"It's a plan to teach the pupils practical in place of theoretical bookkeeping," said Commissioner O'Brien yesterday. "Principal Stitt talked it over with me, and it met with my hearty approval. It's an excellent idea."

German Charity Ball.

The tenth German Charity Ball, given under the auspices of the Bachelors' Society of the German Liederkranz, Arion, and Beethoven Maennerchor, will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday, Feb. 1. In the past nine years over $80,000 has been distributed to the various German charities as the net results of these balls. Among the prominent boxholders are George Ehret, Jacob Ruppert, Oswald Ottendorfer, Henry Villard, and Adam Weber. The ball will be opened by Robert C. Kammerer, President, and Mrs. William Forster.

Stabbing in Long Island City.

James Vogel of 69 Borden Avenue is in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City suffering from what may prove to be fatal wounds. He was stabbed in the back during a quarrel yesterday by Richard Krisse, with whom he boarded. Krisse claims the stabbing was done in self-defense. The stories of the men as to what led up to the quarrel disagree.

Ladies' Gloves.

TRADE MARK
Marque de XAVIER JOUVIN
INVENTEUR
BREVET D'INVENTION 1834
GANTS
JOUVIN
MÉDAILLE D'OR.
REGISTERED

The celebrated Jouvin make,—finest quality suede.

12	button length,	$1.50	per pair.
16	" "	1.75	" "
20	" "	2.00	" "
25	" "	2.50	" "

Tan, modes, pearl, yellow and black.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery Department.
4th Floor.

Lace Curtains,—French, hand made Renaissance,—new designs,—full length.
$4.75, $6.75 and $8.50 per pair.
Usual price $7.50 to $12.50.

About 400 pairs Swiss Renaissance, and Irish Point Lace Curtains,—a wide range of patterns,—white ivory and ecru. Per pair, $4.00, $6.00 and $8.00.

Lace Bed Sets,—full size,—complete with Pillow Shams,
Embroidered Muslin, $4.00, $5.75 and $8.50.
Irish Point, $5.00, $5.75 and $8.50.
Arabian Lace, $12.50, $15.00 and $18.00.
Renaissance and Marie Antoinette, $11.50, $16.50 and $22.50.
One-third less than usual prices.

Portieres, — Armures, Oriental striped fabrics, Lambelles and Derbys,—remainder of fall season's stock.
$3.75, $7.50, $9.75 per pair.
Originally $5.00 to $13.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

WAR ON "GREEN GOODS" MEN.

Post Office Officials to Disseminate Plain Warning—Congress May Repeal Law Which Holds Victims.

In all the large cities of the country gangs of "green goods" swindlers are operating successfully at present, and on account of the renewed activity of this class of rogues the United States Government authorities are considering steps which will, it is expected, put a stop to the business. The Federal statutes, although severe and covering all forms of swindling operated by means of the mails, are in a measure nullified by the fact that they make the unsophisticated dupe of the "green goods" men equally liable as a principal in the swindling transaction. For fear of punishment the "Come-ons," as they are called, after being robbed fail to complain to the authorities for fear of being sent to prison for contracting to buy counterfeit money.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General J. L. Bristow and W. E. Cochrane, Chief of the Post Office Inspectors in Washington, have undertaken to fight the "green goods" men outside the courts. They have conferred with Chief Post Office Inspector J. D. King of this city on the subject and also with M. C. Forness, who is the Chief Post Office Inspector in Philadelphia. They have decided that publicity will be a powerful aid to the law and that posters describing "green goods" displayed at all the Post Offices in the United States will prevent the swindlers from finding victims. They may also, in the country, distribute leaflets describing the methods employed by the swindlers. This draft of a poster may be accepted at a conference which Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is to hold this week with the Chief Post Office Inspectors in Philadelphia:

"Beware of confidence men known to the authorities everywhere in the United States as 'green goods' operators, who send circulars through the mails offering to sell counterfeit paper money printed from plates which they say have been stolen from the Treasury Department in Washington. There are no such plates in existence, and the money which they exhibit as examples of alleged counterfeits are really genuine United States bills. These swindlers have no counterfeit money to dispose of, but by cunning schemes induce people to believe that they have, and then defraud them.

"The confidence men, all shrewd rogues, have many ways of playing their fraudulent tricks. A great many of them substitute dummy valises for the one containing the money which they exhibit to their dupes as the 'stuff.' Others make the change of valises when they undertake to express them to the home of the defrauded buyer. Still others of these rogues—desperadoes of the most pronounced type—lure their victims into a room and by force or the display of weapons rob them.

"It is a crime against the United States statutes to engage to either buy or sell counterfeit money, and also for confidence men to send circulars advertising counterfeit money—which they do not possess—through the mails. If you get such circulars turn them over to the Postmaster in your town.

"You are likewise cautioned against what may seem to you to be newspaper clippings telling of arrests of counterfeiters and the stealing of plates for printing paper money from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in Washington, which usually accompany the 'green goods' circulars. These items are gotten up and printed by the confidence men so as to lead you to believe that they are true and were culled from the newspapers."

It is probable that at this session of Congress that part of the law which makes the "green goods" swindlers' dupe liable to imprisonment will be repealed.

O'Neill's

A Dress Goods Advertisement That Has Merit.

By that we mean that the following offer is a most remarkable one and is not exaggerated—Read it.

5000 yards of HOMESPUNS,

All wool, fifty inches wide, in five shades of Gray, also Brown and Blue. Goods actually equal in style to the regular 1.25 quality, at

69c. yard

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Shapes of the Ind and Far Cathay.

One would think that Lacshmi, the beautiful Hindu goddess of abundance, had put a special charm on our floors for the bargain season.

In the ruggery are marvelous color sheens mellowed by age only. Here a special lot of fine Persians—

MIRS, KIRMANS, TEBREZ, IRANS, SENNAS, SERABANS, FEREGHANS, averaging 7.2 x 3.4 ft., at $62.50 (value $85.00 to $125.00.)

Not only in pale soft tints, but in as full rich tones as a cabinet of gems could reveal.

Finest furniture, to which these give a perfect setting, now reduced even below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS!

Great Sale of

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Beginning TUESDAY A. M., JAN. 30, Manufacturers' Samples, in carpet sizes, CHENILLES AND SMYRNAS, at the uniform price of $17 each; some worth $35.00.

Art Squares,

in all sizes, at $5 each.

Remnants of Linoleums and Oil Cloths at cost.

FURNITURE SALE

Balance of our Holiday Stock. 3-piece Parlor Suits from $20 up. Gilt and odd Mahogany Chairs from $5 up. MUSIC & PARLOR CABINETS (some in Vernis Martin and Mahogany;) also Draperies, Sofa Pillows, Scarfs, &c.,

At About 1/2 Price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

BURMESE STOWAWAY'S TALE.

Experienced in Love's Sorrows and Travel, Though a Boy.

One of the most interesting persons at the Barge Office yesterday was Peter Bacon, seventeen years old, who, despite his rather prosaic name, is a full-blooded Burmese, with a luxuriant crop of black curly hair and fine eyes. He speaks English and several other languages fluently.

Bacon came here as a stowaway on the steamer Bucentaur, which arrived from Port Said on Saturday. Although so young, he has seen much of the world. He was for several years a wild animal trainer for a traveling menagerie and circus, but recently he fell in love with an equestrienne in the circus, who laughed at his suit. At Port Said his sorrow caused him to leave the circus and come to America to try and forget. He stowed himself away on the Bucentaur, and now he will be a prisoner until he or some good Samaritan pays his fine.

TO WELCOME MAUD GONNE.

La Normandie Disappoints Big Crowd on the Starr.

If the French Line steamship La Normandie, from Havre, on which Miss Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," is a passenger, had arrived yesterday afternoon the other passengers on the vessel might have imagined that the young woman was an American heroine. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening a crowd of enthusiastic persons cruised around the lower bay ready to give her a notable reception. They were under the leadership of the Maud Gonne Reception Committee, and consisted of men and women well known in Irish-American circles.

The steamer George B. Starr, flying Transvaal, Orange Free State, and American flags in about equal proportion, left the Barge Office pier at 10 o'clock, and dropped down the bay to await the big steamer. Among those on board were Patrick O'Brien, Thomas Brennan, Charles Burke, Edward Cary, C. C. Gladstone, John O'Connor, Miss E. M. Griffin, Miss Kate Hanbury, and Miss Maloney. The George B. Starr, after cruising about the Horseshoe for a time, steamed back to the Quarantine dock and tied up. The big band of music on board gave popular American and Irish airs, and the welcomers broached the cargo of refreshments, and, despite the bad weather, made a sort of picnic of the occasion.

The liner did not arrive, and the party reluctantly returned to the city, arriving at 7 o'clock last night. The George B. Starr will not make another trip to-day, but Miss Gonne will be received by the welcoming committee on the pier.

Former Real Estate Man Dead.

George Marshall, seventy years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room in the lodging house at 47 Bowery. Gas was escaping in a small quantity from one jet. It is thought death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy which occurred just as the old man was turning out the gas before getting into bed. Mr. Marshall was employed at different times by real estate dealers. In former years he was in that business.

French Chefs' Exhibition and Ball.

Each of the prominent French chefs of the city is now at work devising some wonderful exhibit for the display and contest which precedes the French Cooks' Ball. The latter is to be held at Madison Square Garden on the night of Feb. 6, and the exhibition will be on view from 2 until 6 o'clock on the same afternoon. The proceeds of the exhibition and ball go to the Société Culinaire Philanthropique.

Great Furniture Sale! | Great Furniture Sale! | Great Furniture Sale! | Great Furniture Sale!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

A Colossal Sale of Furniture, Beds and Bedding!

By Far the Greatest Ever Held in the City of New York!

$25,000.00 Worth of Reliable Goods at Less Than Factory Prices!

You can buy Furniture, Beds and Bedding cheaper here to-day than in any other store on earth—less even than it cost to make it two years ago when prices were at their lowest. This is claiming a great deal, we know, but if you will come here to-day you can see for yourself and be convinced that we have not exaggerated in the least. Hundreds of pieces, comprising the richest designs in Dining-Room Furniture, Hall Trees, Rockers, Morris Chairs, Tea Tables, Centre Tables, Hall Chairs, Beds, Bedding—in fact, everything that goes to make up a perfectly equipped house,

AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU!

The sale opens at 8 o'clock this morning, and remember, first come, first served! These are some of the very remarkable values you will find—there are scores of others even more attractive.

INDIA STOOLS in Oak and Mahogany finish, just the things for Dens and Smoking Rooms, ☞REGULAR PRICE 1.50, — 87c each

TABOURETTES AND JARDINIERE STANDS, in Oak and Mahogany finish, large variety of styles to pick from, ☞REGULAR PRICE 1.75, — 97c each

TEA TABLES—A large lot of Golden Oak Tables, with 24-inch top and bottom shelf, fancy legs, ☞REGULAR PRICE 1.75, — 98c each

CENTRE TABLES—Mahogany finish Centre Tables, with bottom shelf, good design, beautifully decorated, ☞REGULAR PRICE 3.50. — 1.48 each

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS!

If you are looking for a bargain in Dining Chairs come to this sale this morning—early. We guarantee you'll not be disappointed. Just a hint:

SOLID OAK DINING CHAIRS, rubbed finish, box cane seat, ☞REGULAR PRICE 4.00 and 5.00, — 1.98 each

ARM CHAIRS to go with the above 2.98

SOLID OAK CHAIRS, with Box Shape Leather Spring Seats, ☞REGULAR PRICE 5.00 to 7.50, — 2.98 and 3.98 each

ARM CHAIRS to go with the above, with fancy backs, and worth from 7.50 to 10.00, — 4.98

GILT RECEPTION AND CORNER CHAIRS—A large lot of Gilt Reception and Corner Chairs, with handsome Upholstered Seats, Biscuit Tufting, ☞REGULAR PRICE 8.50, — 3.25

CORNER CHAIRS to match, worth 10.00 . . . . . 4.75

LADIES' WRITING DESKS—A large lot of Oak and Mahogany finish Writing Desks, with bottom drawer, beautifully finished, ☞REGULAR PRICE 15.00 to 35.00, — 6.98, 8.98 and 14.98 each

ROCKERS—If you want to obtain a bargain in a Rocking Chair, attend this sale. We have grouped for this offering about 750 of them—oak and mahogany finish; plain, fancy and inlaid. ☞Former Prices Ranged as High as 15.00,

For This Sale, 1.98, 2.98 and 3.98 each.

Brass and White Enamel Beds and Bedding!

These are without question the greatest values ever given by any house in this country. Read:

25.00 BRASS BEDS for 12.50
50.00 BRASS BEDS for 25.00
85.00 BRASS BEDS for 37.50
125.00 BRASS BEDS for 50.00

75 WHITE ENAMELLED AND BRASS TRIMMED BEDS, all odd sizes at these prices.

The 6.00 Grade for 2.50
The 10.00 Grade for 5.00
The 20.00 Grade for 7.50
The 30.00 Grade for 12.50
The 35.00 Grade for 15.00

CRIBS FOR THE BABIES!—Fifty Brass and White Enamelled Cribs, that formerly sold at 10.00 to 25.00 each, marked for this sale, — 5.00 each.

FIFTY MATTRESSES, in all grades and sizes, to be disposed of at once. These prices will accomplish our purpose, and quickly:

The Regular 2.50 Grade for 98c
The Regular 10.00 Grade for 5.00
The Regular 18.00 Grade for 7.50
The Regular 30.00 Grade for 12.50

SPRINGS AND COTS—A special lot of them, can be used either in wood or iron beds; a large variety of sizes to pick from, — 45c each.

☞They Are Worth from 2.00 to 6.75 each.

☞Owing to the Enormous Sacrifice we have made in offering the goods at these prices we have decided to sell none C. O. D., and every article is sold as it stands on the floor—No goods taken back.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6TH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

150 Tailor Suits, made from remaining lengths of fine medium weight winter cloths.
Oxford Homespuns, Covert Cloths and fancy check Worsteds.
New Spring Models,—Coat with tight fitting or fly front,—Skirt with 'inverted' or box pleated back.
Lined with fancy colored taffetas,

$22.50;
Value $30.00 to $35.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

POLICEMAN CHASES RUNAWAY.

Frightened Horse Causes Lively Stir in Brooklyn Streets.

A runaway horse belonging to the grocery firm of Stemmermann & Rademacher at Broadway and Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, caused considerable excitement yesterday morning before it was caught by a policeman.

The animal, harnessed to a wagon, was left standing in front of the firm's store on the Lewis Avenue side. The hissing of steam from an elevated train and the clanging of a trolley car bell frightened the horse and it ran away. It dashed along Lewis Avenue, and at Myrtle Avenue it just grazed two cars going in opposite directions. At Vernon Avenue two men, while trying to get out of the way, fell. The animal turned into Vernon Avenue and was pursued by Policeman Poplers, who captured it in front of the Vernon Avenue Police Station at Tompkins Avenue. The wagon was badly wrecked, and the horse slightly cut.

ST. LOUIS'S STORMY VOYAGE.

Passengers Alarmed by Wind and Wave—Ship Behaved Well.

The American Liner St. Louis, from Southampton, reached her dock at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, thirty hours overdue. The St. Louis reported a most tempestuous voyage, during almost the entire length of which she encountered tremendous head seas and fierce westerly gales. Such was the violence of wind and sea that Capt. Passow was compelled to order the engines run at half speed Saturday afternoon and night and yesterday forenoon.

The passengers were compelled to remain in the saloon and staterooms throughout the whole of the voyage, and at times when gigantic waves hurled themselves against the bows there was some excitement. Rumors among the passengers that one of the bow plates had been loosened and that the rolling and pitching of the ship had caused a slight displacement of the engine foundations, were laughingly denied by Chief Officer Taylor, who said:

"Although we had a very rough passage, the vessel behaved splendidly, and not the slightest damage was sustained."

FOR HEADACHE
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It soothes and strengthens the nerves, relieves the severe pain in the temples and depressing sickness at the stomach
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 31, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 2, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink. MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Fredericks, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Aft. Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Matinée of Carmen.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 2D, AT 3:30.
In compliance with numerous requests,
MR. A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR
will repeat his lecture given in Chickering Hall on the 23d inst. Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. Illustrated. Thrilling story of his journey into Tibet. Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, and 75c. For sale at the Waldorf Newsstand & J. B. Pond, Everett House.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
3d Year. 100 People. In English.
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Seats 25c. Next Week—The Pirates of Penzance.

CASINO! Last 12 nights! Mats. Wed. & Sat! Engagmnt positively closes Feb. 10.
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Feb. 12, (Linc'n Day,) Princess Chic, open'g with Mat.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Last Week. Mats. Wed. & Sat
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Tuesday, Feb. 6—"The Countess Chiffon."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
12TH WEEK. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8.10.

THE DEWEY. EAST 14TH ST. TWO GREAT BURLESQUES, "PATRICE," &c. Matinee To-Day. THE UTOPIANS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. WARD and VOKES THE FLOOR WALKERS. Popular Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
To-night & Tuesday, "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L." Original of At the White Horse Tavern

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
CORA STUART & CO.
CARON & HERBERT
MIDGLEY & CARLISLE, GEORGE EVANS, GRAZER & HAZEL, FIELDS & WARD.

14th St. THEATRE nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Annual engagement for a LIMITED PERIOD of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. Naughty Anthony
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's B'days.

Wallack's OLGA NETHERSOLE
APPEARANCE POSTPONED. DUE NOTICE OF OPENING IN TO-MORROW'S PAPERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. ..... at 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Daniel Frohman's Company.
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
....THIRD MONTH.....
and LAST 6 NIGHTS of Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy,
The Maneuvers of Jane.
MONDAY, FEB. 5, the new Society Comedy, THE AMBASSADOR
..... by "John Oliver Hobbes."
SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... at 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evgs, 8.20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way Ev'gs, 8. Matinée Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way
LAST WEEK. LAST WED. & SAT. MATS.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

POULTRY PIGEONS RABBITS CAVIES CATS
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPENS TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.
Eleventh Annual Show
NEW YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION (Ltd.)
The show that Everybody Likes. 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Adm. 50c. Children, 25c.

Koster and Bial's
The Great Lafayette, Adele Purvis Orni, Marion Manola, The 6 Sennetts, Hildred Howard Degrey, O'Brien & Havel, Ramza & Arno, Sisters McNulty, others.

BROADWAY Theatre. 42st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

Knickerbocker. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST WEEK OF
MAXINE ELLIOTT THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Next Week—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott in a new play, "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BROADWAY TO TOKIO. 600 People.
Smoking not permitted at Matinées.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
DON'T MISS Last Chances to see
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
HOLIDAY MAT., LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29 ST. THE HOUSE THAT
MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50. JACK BUILT
ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
2 BURLESQUES AND VAUDEVILLE

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
CALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL by Madame NORDICA and Madame SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 58th St.

Last Piano Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL. Hambourg WED. AFT. JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

HURTIG & SEAMONS West 125th St. WEBER'S BEAUTIFUL DAINTY DUCHESS CO. EXTRA—MONROE & MACK. MAT. WED. & SAT. ORCH. 25c.

Lion Theatre BOULEVARD and 10TH AVE. Palace of Music and Hall. HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE. NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY WEEK. SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS. AFTERNOON & EVENINGS.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. VICTORIA Evgs, 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND CHRIS THE WONDERFUL LAMP

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Rossow Midgets. Montgomery & Stone. Merkel Sisters, Diana, McPhee & Hill, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. FOUR COHANS. Yorke & Adams, Ethel Levey, J. E. Camp, Whitney Bros. Mov. Pic's, &c.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. CHAS. FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS in MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. OLGA, QUEEN OF ALLIGATORS.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES
FOR FEBRUARY.
AT COOPER UNION. Tuesdays, except Feb. 20, 8 P. M.—ALEXANDER S. CHESSIN, "Russia and Russians." No tickets required.
AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Saturdays, 11 A. M.—JEAN SCHOPFER, "French Architecture and Sculpture." No tickets required.
AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Saturdays, 8 P. M.—Palaeontology. Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Feb. 14, 21, 28, 4:30 P. M.—Lectures in German. Feb. 15, 3:30 P. M., Lecture in French.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 27...	1,314,858
Same week last year.....	7,207,528
To date this year.....	8,414,890
Corresponding date last year..	22,343,235

Bonds for the week.....	$11,253,600
Same week last year.....	$37,998,000
To date this year.....	$41,736,100
Corresponding date last year.	$133,714,540

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2¼	Evans. & T. Haute	2
Am. Ice	3¾	Glucose Sugar Ref.	3¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Int. Paper pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Int. Silver	1
Brooklyn U. Gas	3½	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Brunswick City	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	2⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	1½	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Chi. Gt. W., pf. B	2	National Biscuit	1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	3½	Peoria & Eastern	1
Clev., Lorain & W.	1¼	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	1
Clev., L. & W. pf.	1	Rio G. West. pf.	5
C. & Hock. C. & I.	1	Texas P. Land Tr.	1
Consolidated Gas	5	Twin City R. T.	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1½	Twin City R. T. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Northern Pacific	1½
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	Pacific Mail	1¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car.	1
Am. Smelt & R. pf.	1⅝	Pennsylvania	1
Baltimore & Ohio	1⅛	Pullman Co.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1¼	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	1	Southern Pacific	1
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	2½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	Third Avenue	2
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Union Bag & Paper.	1½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	1	Union Pacific	1¼
International Paper.	1¼	U. S. Leather.	1⅛
Louisville & Nashv.	1	U. S. Rubber.	3
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	
National Steel	2¼	pf.	1
New York Central	1⅞	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	Met. El. 1st 6s.	1
Austin & North. 1st.	1	M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s.	1½
B'klyn Un. El. 1st.	1¼	Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s.	1¼
B., R. & P. gen.	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	
Can. South. 2d.	1½	deb. cfs. 4s.	1
Cent. of N. J. gen.	3½	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref.	
Cent. of N. J. gen., r.	1¼	4s	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, Series A.	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1¼
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	2½	St. L. & I. M. 4s.	1
Erie 1st ext. 4s.	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1⅝
Erie 1st con. 7s.	2	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext. 4s.	1
Flint & P. M. 6s.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s.	3	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Houston & Texas gen.	1	T. C. & I., Birm. 6s.	3¾
Kan. & Mich. 4s.	2¾	T., C. & I., De B. 6s.	3
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1¼	W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st.	2
Laclede Gas 1st.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2
		W. N. Y. & P. inc.	2¾

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s.	4	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Wabash 1st, Des M. Div. 4s.	1
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	2		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 27, total transactions included 1,314,858 shares of stock, $11,158,500 bonds, including $43,100 Government and $52,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Jan 28, '99.	Jan. 27, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	7,207,528	1,314,858	5,892,670
Banks	45	.....	45
Mining	1,600	1,200	400

BONDS.

	Jan. 28, '99.	Jan. 27, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$37,583,000	$11,158,500	$26,424,500
State	136,500	52,000	84,500
Government	279,000	43,100	235,900

OUR LONDON CABLE.

DOUBT IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Coming Demands of the Government the Key to the Situation—Diminished Trade Helps to Maintain Low Rates—Condition of Banks and Railroads.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Jan. 28.—Have we got to the bottom? That is the question of most interest in the money market. I am disposed to think we have, for after the bank rate was reduced to 4 per cent. on Thursday, the open market began to harden. On Wednesday three months' bank bills could now and then be discounted at a fraction under 3 per cent.; Saturday the rate was passing firm at 3¼. Short loans have not risen above per cent., but they are sure to follow discounts if the denudation of balances continues. There, however, is the doubtful point.

In the last fortnight the open market has lost upward of £4,000,000 through the collection of revenue and the repayments yesterday, but next week the Government, which has flooded the market with £4,000,000 in new credit procured from the bank, will in the ordinary course release large amounts and thus restore the money taken away, or part of it. It is consequently probable that the market may ease down again, and, as all the Continental markets are falling, a period of low rates might be considered assured.

The Bank of Germany's note circulation is now about £2,000,000 within the amount for which it has to pay the Government 5 per cent., and therefore it will probably come down to 5 per cent. soon. The Bank of France is back almost at the normal level, and your market seems to promise cheapness for a considerable period. Why, then, should not London rates further recede?

The recent dearness has stifled speculation, so much so that the Pennsylvania Railroad's issue of new shares was the only fresh public demand on capital made this week. Six per cent. has been like the Canadian Winter to the beaver, and general business has suffered as if from a stroke of paralysis. The fair inference, therefore, is that we are at the beginning of a period of stagnation and that the bank rate may even go lower.

I am not going to prophesy, but think a further reduction improbable, were it for no other reason than that the Government must soon be a heavy borrower and that foreign demands on the bank's stock of bullion are sure to revive ominously if the discount rate is allowed to go below 3 per cent. Even this rate is too low for safety, as witness the fact that all the other markets are now above us. But the truth is, guessing is barred by ignorance of the Government demands.

Report gives various amounts as about to be asked for next week by Parliament, the lowest £15,000,000, a sum altogether inadequate. Take it at that, and its collection and disbursement must have a powerful influence in first curtailing and then expanding the credit supplies of the market as the money is collected and paid out. If the payments involve exports of gold, stringency is certain again to appear. Further, India must soon come for a loan and the Cape has been obliged to raise £600,000 already to avoid a default. It will be necessary to fund this and to provide for other colonies considerable sums, so as to keep the wolf from the door, and all this means either gold exported or intercepted.

On the best supposition, therefore, the London money market cannot remain comfortably easy for more than a week or two at a time. It stands to be shot at from all over the world.

The greatest help in the maintenance of low rates lies in the shocking destruction not only of speculative business on the Stock Exchange, but of trade enterprise in all directions. Although the 6 per cent. rate has gone like a bad dream, its consequences are with us still and will presently appear in diminished trade returns, factories running on half time or shut down, and general complaint. On the industrial side I think the reaction has made some progress and that we shall see a reduction in the use of banking credit in this direction alone which might under ordinary circumstances suffice to fix cheapness on the money market for months. All, however, depends on the Government, even the coal scarcity, which is becoming more and more acute and driving manufacturers to despair.

Our banks did well the last half of the year—much better than in the first month of the new year. Most of them have distributed higher dividends and in other directions strengthened their position with the public. It is otherwise with our railways. What between the steady increase of capital charges and the equally steady growth of working expenses, their common stocks are destined to suffer a slow, relentless diminution in dividends as the years pass. But our companies do not imitate the example of the best among the American ones and liberally screen themselves against future adversity by stopping capital outlay and providing for improvements from revenue. The universal motto is to pay dividends up to the hilt and let the future look after itself. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 29.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Universal Preservative Company—Special meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Daylight Prism Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Electric Company of America—Dividend payable.
Missouri Pacific Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
National Surety Company—Annual meeting.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

American Steel Hoop Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred A.
Cambria Steel Company—Books close.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Colorado and Southern Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Copper Range Company—Books close for annual meeting.
General Chemical Company—Annual meeting.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Books close for annual meeting of bondholders.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Sicilian Asphalt Company—Annual meeting.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Victoria Coffee Mills Company—Special meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Glue Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Ice Company—Books close.
American Institute—Annual meeting.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Railroad—Dividend payable.
Claflin (H. B.) Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas, Light and Heat Company—Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Coal Company, Maryland—Dividend payable.
Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad—Dividend payable.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Erie and West Transportation Company—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Finance Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Flat Top Land Association—Dividend payable.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Green Bay and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Harrisburg Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Harrison Brothers, Philadelphia—Dividend payable on preferred.
Henderson Bridge Company—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
International Steam Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Zinc Company—Dividend payable.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Keystone Watch Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Machine Company—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Ohio Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on common, first and second preferred.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 27. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 27. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 27, 1,314,858.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Jan. 27. First.	Week Ended Jan. 27. High.	Week Ended Jan. 27. Low.	Week Ended Jan. 27. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	114	117	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	114	115	114	115	109⅞	45
14⅜ January 4.	12½ January 15.	12	13½	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,090,000	.....	..	..	13	13	12¾	12¾	...	538
62½ January 4.	59½ January 2.	59	59¾	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,090,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	60	60½	60	60	...	1,327
34½ January 5.	32½ January 17.	33¾	34	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33½	34¼	33¾	33½	36	1,240
94¼ January 23.	90 January 8.	92½	94	+ 2¼	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	92½	94¼	92½	94¼	90	730
33½ January 22.	24⅞ January 4.	30¼	32½	..	American District Telegraph.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	32	33½	31	31	44⅝	800
145 January 18.	145 January 18.	146	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	148	148	147	147	143½	36
39⅞ January 26.	33⅛ January 15.	39⅜	40	+ 3⅜	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	38⅜	39⅝	38½	39⅝	...	6,907
73 January 17.	72½ January 5.	72½	75	..	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	73	73	73	73	...	162
15½ January 17.	12⅝ January 4.	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	14½	14⅞	14¼	14½	...	1,488
56⅜ January 2.	52⅜ January 11.	54⅜	55½	+ ⅛	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	55	55	54⅛	54⅞	...	1,232
7¾ January 2.	5¼ January 18.	5⅞	6¼	+ ½	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	32½	1,970
31½ January 2.	26½ January 19.	27	28	..	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	28	28	27	27	85½	500
39¼ January 22.	35½ January 2.	38⅝	39	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	39	39¼	37⅞	38½	...	4,601
89⅜ January 20.	86 January 2.	88	89	— 1⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	89½	89½	88	88	...	1,310
3½ January 22.	3½ January 22.	3	3¾	..	American Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	.....	..	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	14	140
45 January 3.	41½ January 17.	41½	42½	..	American Steel Hoop Co.	10,190,600	.....	..	..	42	42½	42	42	...	725
83 January 2.	80 January 23.	80	81	..	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	81	81⅛	80	81	...	650
50⅜ January 2.	45¼ January 15.	49⅛	49¾	+ 1	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	.....	..	..	48⅛	50	46⅛	49⅛	49	45,140
92½ January 3.	80 January 15.	89	90½	— ½	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	90½	91	90	90	122½	2,363
137½ January 4.	112¼ January 11.	115⅝	116	— 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	118	119⅛	114¼	116	145¼	165,210
115 January 10.	111 January 11.	112	114	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¼	113¾	150
92¾ January 18.	92¼ January 18.	92	96	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	96	96	95	96	101	100
34½ January 3.	28⅞ January 15.	28½	29¼	— 1¼	American Tin Plate.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	29¾	29¾	28½	28½	...	1,060
83 January 2.	80½ January 12.	81½	82½	+ ¼	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	81½	81½	81½	81½	...	747
107⅜ January 3.	94½ January 12.	96	96¼	— ⅝	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	100	101⅛	98½	99⅛	146¾	54,094
•140¼ January 18.	•136 January 24.	135	140	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	Q	136	136	136	136	138	20
41⅜ January 3.	38 January 8.	39½	40	— ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	†2	SA	40¼	41	39¾	39½	...	2,120
45 January 22.	41 January 3.	43	45	+ 1	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	44½	45	44½	45	39	240
20⅝ January 2.	18⅝ January 8.	19⅛	19¼	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,000,000	.....	..	..	19⅞	20	19	19¼	23	3,397
63⅛ January 2.	58¼ January 11.	59⅞	60	— 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	SA	61	61⅝	59¾	60	62⅝	41,535
80¼ January 13.	55¼ January 8.	57½	58	— 1½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	58¾	58¾	56¾	57¼	85¼	13,946
77⅜ January 2.	72¾ January 9.	74¾	...	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	50,227,000	.....	..	..	75	75¾	73¾	73¾	78¼	12,080
75⅛ January 9.	66¾ January 12.	71⅛	71¼	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	43,000,000	.....	..	..	70¾	73¾	70¾	71⅛	98	177,058
150 January 26.	140 January 9.	149	150	+ 3⅝	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	146	150	145¾	149¾	140¼	2,725

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.--Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 27. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 27. †Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Jan. 27. First.	Week Ended Jan. 27. High.	Week Ended Jan. 27. Low.	Week Ended Jan. 27. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.
16⅝ January 25.	11⅛ January 8.	16	16¼	+ 1⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	..						
*100 January 23.	*99 January 23.	90	98	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	..	99	100	99	100	78	90
50⅜ January 5.	48½ January 2.	48	49	..	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1							
93⅞ January 19.	90¾ January 4.	93⅞	94½	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49½	61	300
31⅛ January 2.	29 January 10.	29⅝	29½	— ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,538,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	SA	93⅛	93⅞	93½	93⅝	86¼	900
124⅛ January 2.	119⅜ January 10.	121½	121¾	— 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,225,400	Dec. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	30	30¼	29⅝	29½	29⅞	8,410
39⅝ January 15.	37½ January 2.	36	40	— ½	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¼	138	29,397
91 January 6.	89½ January 22.	87½	90	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,797,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	..	89½	89½	89	89	..	350
18⅜ January 25.	14⅞ January 11.	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,264,800	.....	..	SA	88½	89⅞	88½	89½	67¼	200
76⅛ January 27.	73 January 11.	75½	76½	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western pf., A	11,371,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	17⅝	9,432
41¼ January 25.	35⅜ January 6.	40½	41	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	75⅜	76⅛	75⅜	76½	61½	1,260
88⅝ January 24.	85 January 12.	88¾	89	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western deb.	16,776,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	38½	41¾	38	40½	34½	2,375
17½ January 3.	14 January 15.	15	16	+ ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	87½	88⅜	87⅝	88⅜	90	400
48 January 5.	45½ January 24.	46	48	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	March 20, '99.	1	..	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	10	200
119⅝ January 2.	115¼ January 10.	117½	117⅝	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,600	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	..	46	46	45¼	45¼	35	237
173½ January 2.	169⅛ January 18.	170	172	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	36,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	118¾	119¼	117¾	117¾	128⅝	32,605
164½ January 3.	158 January 11.	159	161	— 1¾	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	171½	171¾	169½	170	168	32
198½ January 5.	198 January 4.	..	..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,396,600	Jan. 5, 1900.	1¾	SA	159½	161	159½	159½	149	330
108⅜ January 3.	104½ January 9.	106	106¼	— ½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	198	198	198	198	192	215
120 January 4.	120 January 4.	120	122	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	Q	106¾	107	106	106	120½	10,819
11 January 2.	9 January 10.	9¾	10¾	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	A	122	122	122	122	98	10
36 January 2.	32 January 16.	34	36	+ 3½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000	.....	..	..	10½	11	10½	10¾	9½	600
65 January 5.	60½ January 11.	60	61	— ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	25,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	..	34¾	36	34¾	36	38	1,280
109¼ January 5.	106⅞ January 2.	106	108	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	61¾	61¾	60½	60½	59	1,400
17½ January 25.	14⅛ January 10.	17	17⅛	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	100	80
53 January 23.	46 January 2.	51½	54	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	17¾	17½	17	17	15¼	1,600
46⅛ January 3.	40½ January 8.	41⅜	42	— 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000	.....	..	..	51	58	51	52½	43¾	930
131½ January 17.	121 January 27.	120	122½	— 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	43	43¼	41½	42	35	4,435
23⅜ January 24.	21 January 5.	22½	23¼	— ⅛	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.....	..	..	121	121	121	121	92	448
6 January 5.	5¼ January 2.	5¼	5½	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	..	23	23⅜	23	23	20⅞	1,624
44½ January 24.	39 January 8.	43¾	44	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	8	610
15⅜ January 3.	14½ January 6.	14½	15½	— ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	43½	44½	43	44¼	56	930
17¾ January 2.	15 January 8.	16	17	+ 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	22½	343
190 January 3.	186½ January 16.	189½	193	+ 5	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	16	16	16	16	17¾	300
38 January 3.	30⅛ January 11.	31¾	32	— ⅛	Continental Tobacco Co.	48,845,700			Q	188	192	188	192	190½	1,885
89½ January 3.	83½ January 11.	84	85½	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	43,845,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	32½	33¼	31¾	32	...	7,640
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	114	116	..	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	86½	86¾	85	85	...	935
179⅞ January 2.	174 January 11.	174	176	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	116	116	114¾	115	115	950
18½ January 3.	16⅞ January 10.	17	18	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	176	176½	175	175	159⅞	1,770
71⅜ January 3.	66½ January 10.	68	68½	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf	28,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	18	18	18	18	20½	175
15½ January 3.	13½ January 15.	14	16	— 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	72⅝	812
14⅜ January 3.	13 January 19.	12½	13½	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	14⅝	14	14	20¼	300
										13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	8	245
33⅜ January 3.	31¼ January 9.	31½	32½	..	**Erie** 1st pf	42,844,000	.....	..	..	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	41¼	100
16⅛ January 24.	15⅝ January 10.	16¼	18	..	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	22	100
107⅜ January 6.	101 January 3.	105	106	+ 1½	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	103½	105⅝	103	103⅝	...	1,540
1½ January 20.	1 January 20.	..	..	..	Erie, Tel. & Tel. rights	.....	.....	..	..	1	1	1	1	...	505
44½ January 26.	40½ January 5.	43⅜	44⅜	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	43¼	44½	43¼	44½	39	910
92 January 27.	90 January 24.	91½	93	..	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 16, '99.	2½	SA	90	92	90	92	72	328
55½ January 2.	47¾ January 11.	50¾	51	— ¾	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼		53⅜	52	50	50⅜	53½	24,065
76 January 2.	70¾ January 10.	72⅝	73¼	— ¾	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	74	74	73	73¼	86⅝	2,580
124¼ January 4.	120 January 10.	122½	123½	..	**General Electric Co**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	122	123¼	122	123	111	630
55⅛ January 25.	47 January 2.	53¾	54	+ 3¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	QQ	50¾	55⅛	50¾	53¾	72½	9,770
100 January 23.	98 January 2.	99	100	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	QQ	98¾	100	98¾	98¾	110	425
174½ January 3.	168 January 20.	164	167	+ ¼	Great Northern pf	89,409,700	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	166	166¾	166	166¼	168½	1,100
115½ January 11.	113 January 3.	111	113	— ½	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	113½	113½	113½	113½	107⅝	128
34½ January 2.	30½ January 10.	33	34	+ ½	Hocking Valley	9,150,700	.....	..	..	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼	...	370
62¼ January 2.	58 January 8.	59½	61	..	Hocking Valley pf	11,453,700	Jan. 16, 1900.	1½	..	60⅛	60⅝	59⅞	59⅞	...	282
*70 January 22.	*70 January 22.	69	75	..	Homestake	21,000,000	Ja. 25, 1900.	50c	M	70	70	70	70	60	10
114½ January 25.	110¾ January 9.	113¾	114	..	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	114	114½	113¾	114	120¼	3,296
*99 January 26.	*90 January 26.	97	102	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	2	SA	99	99	99	99	...	29
25½ January 3.	22½ January 27.	22½	23	— 1¼	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1		23	23	22½	22½	65½	600
68⅞ January 2.	65 January 9.	67¾	68	+ 1	International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	67	68	67	68	93½	1,449
10⅞ January 25.	9 January 16.	10	10¾	+ 1	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	..	9¾	10⅞	9¾	10	...	2,404
12⅝ January 4.	11⅞ January 12.	12	12½	+ ¼	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12¼	11¾	535
53 January 25.	48 January 10.	52	53	+ 1½	Iowa Central pf.	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	51	53	51	52	46⅜	547
12½ January 20.	10 January 2.	12	12⅝	— ⅜	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11½	262
8¾ January 5.	8 January 5.	8¼	8¾	+ ¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf tr. r.	21,061,100	.....	..	..	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½	17¼	640
38 January 10.	30 January 2.	38	44	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	35	35	35	35	56½	100
80 January 5.	78¼ January 12.	79	80	+ ⅝	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	79½	80	79	80	53½	900
27 January 2.	21¾ January 19.	22	24	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	22½	22½	22½	22½	21⅞	125
87 January 2.	84 January 2.	83¼	85	..	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	72⅞	120
82⅛ January 2.	77⅛ January 9.	78⅛	78¼	— 1	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	$2	SA	81⅛	81⅝	78	78	68¾	28,353
99 January 3.	90⅝ January 16.	93¼	93½	+ ¼	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	93	94⅞	93	93⅜	115⅜	25,105
24¾ January 8.	24¾ January 8.	...	...	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,800,000	.....	..	..	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	...	58
180 January 3.	159½ January 15.	167¼	167½	+ 2⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	163½	171	163	167⅜	217	35,070
12⅜ January 22.	10½ January 8.	11½	11¾	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅛	12⅜	11¾	11⅜	7½	4,938
4⅝ January 22.	3¾ January 4.	4	4¼	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4¼	4⅜	4	4⅛	1¾	1,269
*110 January 25.	*104 January 18.	105	110	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	2	SA	104	110	104	110	114½	113
60⅜ January 2.	58 January 12.	59½	60	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	58	59¾	58	59¾	44	1,200
92 January 25.	90¾ January 12.	90½	92½	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	92	92	92	92	73½	110
17½ January 3.	15 January 2.	15½	17	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	8¾	100
3¾ January 2.	3¼ January 11.	3⅜	33	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000	.....	..	..	32	32	32	32	38⅜	120
44⅛ January 22.	38⅜ January 11.	42⅝	42¾	— ½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	43¼	44⅛	42⅝	42⅝	47⅜	68,860
40½ January 16.	39 January 12.	40	42	— ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	40	40	40	40	36½	100
38 January 2.	35 January 9.	35	36⅜	+ 1	**National Biscuit Co.**	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	37⅜	37⅝	36¾	36⅞	54	410
92½ January 26.	90½ January 2.	93½	94½	..	National Biscuit Co. pf	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	106	265
27⅝ January 13.	25 January 9.	26⅛	26¼	..	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	March 1, '99.	1	A	26½	26¾	26	26⅛	38½	750
106¼ January 4.	104¾ January 10.	105	105½	— ½	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	105½	105½	104¾	104¾	113⅝	654
46½ January 3.	40 January 26.	40½	41	— 2¾	National Steel Co.	32,000,000	.....	..	..	42¼	42½	40	40¼	...	3,345
93 January 2.	92 January 9.	92¼	93	— ¼	National Steel Co. pf	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92½	93	92	92¼	...	1,000
119¾ January 2.	115 January 6.	116½	117	— ¾	New Jersey Central	27,035,800	Nov. 1, '99.	1	Q	117½	118	116⅝	116¾	102½	1,120
138 January 2.	125 January 6.	128	130	..	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	132	134	130	130	149¾	300
138 January 5.	131¼ January 2.	133¼	134	— 1⅛	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	134	134½	133	133⅜	135¾	10,222
84⅞ January 22.	81 January 3.	75	85	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	March, 98.	2	..	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	75	140
23⅜ January 2.	20⅞ January 10.	21¼	21½	— ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	22⅛	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	23½	2,270
26 January 2.	22⅝ January 10.	24½	25	— ⅞	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	25½	25⅝	24½	24⅝	19⅜	11,840
71 January 22.	67 January 8.	69⅝	70	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	70	71	69¾	69¾	69¼	4,195
15½ January 4.	13⅝ January 23.	14½	14⅞	..	North American	39,776,309	.....	..	..	13⅝	15¼	13⅝	14½	7⅞	4,524
54½ January 2.	50¼ January 11.	51	51⅜	— 1⅛	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	52¼	52¼	50⅜	51	52	13,635
74⅞ January 2.	72½ January 8.	73¾	74¼	— ⅝	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	74⅜	74⅞	73½	73¾	80½	2,762
8½ January 22.	7¾ January 4.	8	9	+ ⅜	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	...	336
53 January 2.	50 January 13.	51	52	+ ⅜	**Pacific Coast**	6,869,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1	..	51¾	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	50	300
47¼ January 2.	41 January 10.	42½	43	— 1¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	44	44¾	42½	42¾	54⅜	5,795
133⅜ January 5.	128½ January 12.	128¾	129¼	— 1	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 20, '99.	2½	SA	130	130	128¾	129	135¼	6,258
127⅞ January 22.	127¼ January 23.	126	128	..	Pennsylvania Railroad sub. receipts	.....	.....	..	..	127⅜	127¾	127¼	127¼	...	260
106⅜ January 2.	100½ January 11.	103⅝	103¾	— ½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,880	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	104¾	105½	103¾	103⅝	116¾	18,111
3⅛ January 2.	2¼ January 4.	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾	1½	1,515
6½ January 23.	5½ January 17.	5½	6½	+ 1	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	200
80½ January 2.	76¾ January 24.	76¾	80	— ⅞	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	75	100
94 January 8.	90½ January 2.	90¼	..	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	Oct. 10, '99.	1½	..	93	93½	91½	92	90	1,380
58⅜ January 17.	55⅝ January 26.	56	56½	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Co.	12,500,000	.....	..	..	50¾	55⅝	50¾	56	...	1,410
88½ January 17.	85½ January 9.	87	88	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	87⅛	88	87¼	87¾	69¾	730
189⅞ January 19.	187 January 10.	187½	189	— 1	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	189	189	188⅞	188⅞	156¼	855
19 January 2.	17⅛ January 16.	17½	18	— ⅝	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	23¼	360
54¼ January 2.	49 January 9.	50¾	50⅞	— ⅜	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	.....	..	..	51	51⅝	50	50¼	63	6,584
29¼ January 2.	26 January 9.	27	28	— ⅛	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	.....	..	..	28	28¼	27½	27⅜	32¼	1,800
23⅜ January 3.	19⅝ January 15.	20½	20⅝	— ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000	.....	..	..	21	21¾	20¾	20½	...	5,195
68½ January 5.	64¾ January 18.	66	67	+ 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	65¾	68	65¾	66	...	1,467
43¼ January 27.	43¼ January 27.	40	45	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	..	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	41	150
85 January 24.	80 January 16.	85	88	+ 5	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	85	85	85	85	75	100
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	6½	7	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	..	6⅜	6⅜	6	6	5⅜	400
49⅞ January 2.	49⅜ January 2.	49	48	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	47	47	47	47	...	25
15¾ January 26.	15¾ January 26.	15¾	16	..	St. Joseph Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	..	..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	16	100
10 January 3.	9 January 15.	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	..	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅝	14¼	1,915
70 January 3.	68 January 25.	69	70	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	68	68	68	68	71½	110
33⅝ January 25.	32⅛ January 5.	33½	34	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,325,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	33	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	42⅝	800
12¼ January 22.	9½ January 9.	11¾	12½	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	11¾	12¼	11½	12⅛	10¾	2,910
28⅜ January 22.	23½ January 10.	26¼	26⅜	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	.....	..	..	28	28⅝	26¼	26¼	28½	4,770
39 January 2.	35½ January 8.	37⅞	37⅝	— 1	Southern Pacific	193,802,100	.....	..	..	38¾	38¾	37⅝	37½	39⅝	49,892
12¼ January 2.	11 January 8.	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	12	12	11½	11⅝	13⅞	4,415
55½ January 2.	51⅞ January 8.	53⅞	54¼	— 1	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	54⅞	55⅛	53½	53⅝	49⅝	6,089
10¼ January 4.	8¾ January 16.	8	9	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅛	9¼	9	9¼	11⅜	425
87¾ January 3.	79¾ January 11.	82½	83½	— 2½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	85	86	82	83	46¾	8,105
16⅝ January 2.	14⅜ January 10.	15½	15⅞	— ¼	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	17⅜	7,375
12½ January 25.	11½ January 17.	12½	14	+ 1	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	15½	317
135⅛ January 3.	107 January 19.	110	110½	— 2	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	114	118	108½	110	169½	30,862
10 January 24.	10 January 24.	9	...	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
68½ January 24.	66 January 3.	...	68	+ 2	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	..	66	68½	66	68½	60	400
138 January 25.	136 January 2.	136	139	+ 1	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,692,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	137	138	137	138	135	365
24⅞ January 3.	21 January 27.	20¾	23	— 1½	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	22	22	21	21	...	545
76 January 24.	73½ January 9.	75	79	+ ¾	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	75	76	75	75	...	872
48⅝ January 2.	44⅜ January 10.	46⅛	46¼	— 1¼	Union Pacific	94,317,600	.....	..	..	47⅜	47¾	46¼	46⅜	47⅜	46,145
76 January 2.	73½ January 8.	75	75⅛	— ½	Union Pacific pf	98,099,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	75½	75⅞	74⅞	75	81¼	10,512
47½ January 16.	47¼ January 3.	47	49	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	49	49	48	48	56	60
19 January 3.	15¼ January 8.	16	16¼	— 1¼	United States Leather Co.	61,569,900	.....	..	..	17½	18⅜	15⅝	16	7½	83,815
77 January 3.	72½ January 10.	75⅞	76	+ ¾	United States Leather Co. pf.	60,909,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	75⅞	76½	75½	76¼	73⅞	2,215
44 January 2.	36 January 26.	37½	38	— 3	United States Rubber Co.	23,666,000	Oct. 31, '99.	1	Q	40⅜	41	36	38	52¾	3,215
104¾ January 3.	99 January 26.	100½	101½	..	United States Rubber Co. pf.	23,525,500	Oct. 31, '99.	2	Q	102	102	99	101	118½	992
7¾ January 2.	7 January 27.	6¾	7	— ⅜	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅛	7⅝	7	7	8⅜	800
21¾ January 2.	19¾ January 10.	20¼	20½	+ ¾	Wabash pf.	24,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	23⅜	1,210
123½ January 24.	123½ January 24.	123	128	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	123½	123½	123½	123½	127	125
88½ January 5.	85 January 2.	86½	87	— ¾	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	87	87	86½	86½	96¼	1,744
10⅝ January 2.	9¼ January 11.	9⅝	9⅞	— ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10¼	9¾	9¾	...	3,155
54½ January 3.	52 January 2.	52	53	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	2,500,000	.....	..	..	53⅞	53⅞	52	52⅝	...	1

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 27. $11,253,600

	Week Ending Jan. 27.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104½	104	104½	32½
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	10
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	10
Ann Arbor 4s	93	94	93	93½	54
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100½	101⅝	100½	100⅞	404½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	81	81¾	81	81¼	222
Austin & Northwest 5s	95½	96½	95½	96½	49
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94¾	95⅜	94¾	94¾	513
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100	100½	100	100¼	289
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90¼	89¼	89¼	592½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	9
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	96⅜	97	96	96⅜	57
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	70	70	70	70	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	39
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108	109½	108	109½	42
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90¼	90½	90	90	127
Central of New Jersey general 5s	119½	122¾	119½	122¾	222
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	117½	119	117½	119	2
Central Pacific 3½s	83⅞	84	83¾	83¾	201½
Central Pacific 1st 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	323½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97	97½	97	97½	239
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	118	118	118	118	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116½	34
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104¼	104	104¼	33
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	111⅛	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110½	111	110½	111	17
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	138	138	138	138	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 7s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	4
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	166¼	167½	166¼	167½	18
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pacific 6s	119	119	119	119	27
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	30
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	119	119¼	119	119¼	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Lake Sup. Div. 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	3
Chi., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	8
Chi., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	39
Chicago & Northwestern extended 4s	108½	109	108½	109	9
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	110	110	110	110	20
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	110	110	110	110	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	130	130	130	130	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	105½	106	105½	106	279
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	100	100	100	100	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94	94	92½	93	8
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96½	96¾	96½	96½	89
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	6
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Cleveland & Marietta 4½s	110	110	110	110	5
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	103¼	103¼	103⅛	103¼	61
Colorado Midland 2-4s	66¼	66⅞	66	66½	112
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	73	73	73	73	15
Colorado & Southern 4s	85	85⅞	85	85⅞	218
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	3
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99¼	98¾	99	36
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	104	104	103½	104	14
Detroit City Gas 5s	95	95	95	95	8
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	21	21	21	21	10
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	116½	117½	116½	117½	41
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. conv. 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	8
Erie 1st consol 7s	141½	142	141½	142	10
Erie 1st extended 4s	118	118	118	118	5
Erie prior lien 4s	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅞	59
Erie general lien 4s	69¾	69¾	68½	68½	12
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	106¾	107½	106¾	107½	33
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	106	108	106	108	16
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	23
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122	122	122	122	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74½	74¾	73	73	44
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102	102½	102	102½	56
General Electric debenture 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	5
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	56½	56½	56½	56½	1
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7⅝	7¾	7½	7½	60
Hocking Valley 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99⅝	72
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	42
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	10
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	108	108	108	108	15
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	20
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	111	114¾	111	114	17
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	86½	88	86½	87¾	17
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects	69	69	68½	68½	60
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	28
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Lake Shore 2d 7s	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	13
Lake Shore 3½s	110½	110½	110⅛	110⅛	39
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	101	101	101	101	10
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	67½	68	67	68	35
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98¼	99½	98¼	99¼	48
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	98¼	98½	98	98	10
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	4
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	14
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	51
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	115	115	115	115	6
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119½	120	119½	119⅞	94
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	97¼	97½	97¼	97⅝	27
Mexican Central 1st 4ncome	24½	24¾	24	24	92
Mexican Central 2d income	12	12	12	12	18
Mexican International consol. 4s	88¼	88½	88¼	88¼	36
Michigan Central cons. 7s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116½	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	125	125	125	125	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	143½	145	143½	145	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	112	112½	112	112½	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90½	90½	90	90	63
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69	69	68½	68½	68
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92¼	93	92	92⅞	23
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94½	94½	94	94½	34
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97½	97½	97	97	35
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	94	94	93	93	25
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116¼	117	116¼	116½	78
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125	125	125	125	5
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	83⅞	85	83⅞	85	65
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	142	142	142	142	1
Morris & Essex 7s, 1901	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128½	128½	128½	128½	4
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	97	97⅞	97	97¼	61
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98¼	99	98¼	99	53
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat, 3½s, reg	96	96	95½	95½	25
New York Central 1st 7s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	6
New York Central debenture 5s, 1884-1904	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	9
New York Central general 3½s	100	100	100	100	50
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106	106½	106	106½	10
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	92½	92½	92½	92⅝	68
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	105	105	104	104	10
New York & Harlem 1st 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certfs	187½	188	187½	188	11
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105	106½	105	106½	67
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	94½	96	94½	96	20
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94¼	94½	93⅝	93⅞	108½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66½	67	66⅝	66⅝	160½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅝	104	103⅝	104	265½
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	23
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102	101½	101½	80
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112	112¼	112	112¼	14½
Oregon Short Line 6s	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	106⅝	107¼	106⅝	107⅛	33
Panama 1st 4½s	105	105	105	105	13
Peo., Dec. & Evans. 1st 6s, tr. rects	100	100	100	100	10
Peo., Dec. & Evans., Ev. Div. 6s, tr. rects	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	12
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	20

BONDS.	Week Ending Jan. 27.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Peoria & Eastern income	26	26	26	26	15
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	115½	115½	115½	115½	13
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	115	115½	115	115½	27
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100	100	100	100	20
Pittsburg & Western 4s, tr. rects	99⅞	100½	99⅞	100½	3
Reading general 4s	84½	84¾	84	84¼	180
Rio Grande Western 4s	95½	96	95	95¼	19
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	84	84	84	84	4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111	112	111	111¾	125
St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. 5s, st. guar	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	80	81	80	80½	195
St. Louis & San Francisco 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	20
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	49
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90½	91	90¼	90¼	138
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	58½	59½	58	58½	400
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	113½	114⅝	113½	114⅝	32
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	78½	78	78	94
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	5
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	92¼	93⅝	92¼	93⅝	30
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	10
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83¼	83¾	82½	82¾	159½
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	17
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped	106	106	105½	105⅝	54
Southern Railway 5s	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅝	87
Standard Rope & Twine income	22	22	21½	22	28
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	83	84	83	84	18
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	107	109	107	109	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	109	109¼	107	109	25
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103	103¾	103	103½	52
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113	113	112⅜	112⅜	65
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	115	115	115	115	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅜	104⅞	104¼	104⅝	307
Wabash 1st 5s	115½	115⅝	115	115½	11
Wabash 2d 5s	101	101½	100½	101½	19
Wabash debenture, Series A	83	84	83	84	20
Wabash debenture, Series B	37½	38½	37⅛	37⅜	914
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s	92	92	92	92	19
West Shore 4s	113	113¾	113	113	19
West Shore 4s, registered	112⅜	112⅜	112	112	30
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113	113½	113	113	4
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	70¾	73	70⅝	73	99
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	23⅞	26	23⅞	26	168
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111⅝	112½	111⅝	112½	6
Western Union debenture 7s	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105	104½	104½	7
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90½	91	90¼	90½	119
Total sales					$11,158,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134	134	133¾	133¾	2
United States 5s, coupon	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	20
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	7
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	10
United States 3s, coupon	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
United States 3s, small	110	110	110	110	*1
United States 3s, registered	109½	109½	109⅜	109⅜	1
Total sales					$43,100

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85½	86	85½	85¾	52

Grand total $11,253,600

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114¾	Jan. 5	114	Jan. 3	114½	Jan. 26
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Jan. 22	114	Jan. 2	114¾	Jan. 22
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134¼	Jan. 19	133¾	Jan. 2	133¾	Jan. 26
United States 5s, registered	112⅝	Jan. 19	112⅜	Jan. 19	112⅜	Jan. 19
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113⅜	Jan. 25	113¼	Jan. 15	113⅜	Jan. 25
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110⅜	Jan. 6	110	Jan. 2	110½	Jan. 26
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110½	Jan. 3	109½	Jan. 19	109½	Jan. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅞	Jan. 6	109¼	Jan. 2	109⅞	Jan. 13

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	94½	Jan. 19	94	Jan. 17	94½	Jan. 19
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5¾	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	86	Jan. 24	85	Jan. 5	85¾	Jan. 27

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $5,002,300. The banks now hold a surplus of $29,277,975 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $7,515,600, an increase in specie of $5,154,700, an increase in legal tenders of $3,689,600, an increase in deposits of $15,008,000, and a decrease in circulation of $342,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 27, '1900.	Jan. 20, '99.	Jan. 28, '99.
Loans	$638,352,800	$630,817,200	$728,372,200
Specie	157,762,500	152,607,800	193,484,900
Legal tenders	66,647,000	62,957,400	61,156,500
Net deposits	780,526,100	765,518,100	861,637,500
Circulation	36,637,100	16,294,600	14,700,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 27, '1900.	Jan. 20, '99.	Jan. 28, '99.
Specie	$157,762,500	$152,607,800	$193,484,900
Legal tenders	66,647,000	62,957,400	61,156,500
Total res.	$224,409,500	$215,565,200	$251,641,400
Reserve req'd against dep.	195,131,525	191,379,525	215,400,375
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$29,277,975	$24,185,675	$39,232,025

The following table shows the amount of reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and at the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,698,675	31,375,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,600,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$29,277,975	1895	$45,880,450
1899	39,232,025	1894	10,[illegible]
1898	35,600,450	1893	12,[illegible]
1897	50,145,250	1892	36,[illegible]
1896	33,638,400	1891	29,[illegible]

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 27	$972,111,857	$49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,003,176,062	56,908,365
Jan. 13	1,067,626,402	58,654,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	980,902,665	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,039,136,986	46,067,701
Nov. 25	1,080,782,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,263,834,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,145,902,485	53,251,146
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,350,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,990
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	906,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,069
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,562
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	54,409,370
July 1	1,168,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,806
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	60,939,069
May 20	1,246,292,959	59,894,513
May 13	1,294,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,430,472,965	72,062,494
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,235	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,296,839,167	69,915,694
March 25	1,347,937,065	74,448,266
March 18	1,246,822,789	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,819,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,362,099,509	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,496	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	965,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,123,495,[illegible]	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,[illegible],431,050	70,245,714
Jan. 28	1,[illegible],438,[illegible]	67,231,634

*Five days. †Four days.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928....M N*	....	....	....	....	101	Jne 19,99	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	94	Jan 26	90	Jan 3	93½	Jan 26	93	94
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995..A O*	101⅜	Jan 23	98⅛	Jan 4	100⅞	Jan 27	100¼	100⅝
Do registered.....A O*	....	....	....	....	96¾	Dec 6, 99	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov	81⅜	Jan 22	78⅛	Jan 10	81¼	Jan 26	81	81¼
Do do registered.....Nov	....	....	....	....	79⅜	De 11, 99	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 6s, 1934.*J J	..	....	..	....	110	Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	95⅝	Jan 23	92¼	Jan 10	94⅝	Jan 26	94⅜	94⅝
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	100½	Jan 24	97½	Jan 9	100¼	Jan 27	100	100⅛
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¾	Jan 22	87	Jan 8	89⅛	Jan 26	89	89½
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*J O	..	....	..	....	105¼	Oct, 93	..	..
Mon. Div. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919....*F A	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 92	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5, 99	105	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 19, 99	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939..	..	....	..	....	83	Ja 19, 99	..	..
Pitts. & Con. 1st g. 4s, 1946.....J J*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	106	Jan 3	103½	Jan 18	104⅞	Jan 23	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941...J J*	..	....	..	....	116	No 27, 99	115	117
B., Q.Co.& S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul,1941.MN	103	Jan 12	102	Jan 27	102	Jan 27	..	..
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s,1950.*F A	97	Jan 25	92½	Jan 4	96⅝	Jan 27	96½	98
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s,1938..*J J	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	110¼	Jan 25	109	Jan 18	110¾	Jan 25	110	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*F A	..	....	..	....	129	Sep 1, 99	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	..	....	..	....	126½	No 29, 99	..	..
Clearf & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	132½	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107½	Jan 25	106½	Jan 18	107½	Jan 25	107½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110¼	Feb 4,99	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921..A O*	..	....	..	....	105	Jan 6, 99	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	107	Jan 22	105½	Jan 3	107	Jan 27	107	108
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109½	Jan 24	107½	Jan 18	109½	Jan 25	100	109½
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	87½	Jan 15	87⅛	Jan 5	87½	Jan 16	88	90
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937..*M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945.F A	120	Jan 15	120	Jah 15	120	Jan 15	118	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	91	Jan 2	89	Jan 11	90	Jan 27	89½	90
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	97¾	Oct 23,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.1945. Oct 1	35	Jan 2	35	Jan 2	35	Jan 2	32½	32¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945. Oct 1	10¼	Jan 19	9¼	Jan 3	10¼	Jan 19	10	11
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945. Oct 1	5¾	Jan 12	4½	Jan 5	5¾	Jan 12	4½	6
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947.*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	..	....	..	....	99	July 6,98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	..	....	..	....	110	Sep 18,99	108	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112½	Mr 20,99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	122¾	Jan 27	117½	Jan 3	122¾	Jan 27	122½	122¾
Do do registered.....Q J	119	Jan 27	116	Jan 10	119	Jan 27	..	..
Leh. & Wil.C.con.as.7s,July,1900.Q M	101	Jan 22	98	Jan 13	101	Jan 22	100½	101
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	103½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 3	100½	Jan 17	101	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	114	Jan 18	113	Jan 19	114	Jan 22	..	..
Ches & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	115¾	Jan 27	115¼	Jan 26	115½	Jan 27	115¼	119
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	118½	Jan 16	118	Jan 13	118	Jan 26	118	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	116¼	Jan 23	115	Jan 5	116½	Jan 25	116	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	117	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	97½	Jan 24	95¼	Jan 2	97½	Jan 27	97	98
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	97⅞	Au 30,99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	101½	Jan 16	101	Jan 8	101½	Jan 16	101½	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	..	99¼
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	93¾	My 27,98	..	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,99	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102	Jan 5	101	Jan 2	102	Jan 27	..	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jne 12,'9	..	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	103¾	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	..	....	..	....	106⅛	Fe 24, 99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f.,1912...A O*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	111⅛	Jan 20	110½	Jan 5	111⅛	Jan 27	111	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....*A O	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	101¾	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111	Jan 19	108½	Jan 10	111	Jan 19	110	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	120½	Jan 18	120½	Jan 18	120½	Jan 18	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	118⅝	Sep 20,99	114½	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	103	Jan 5	103	Jan 5	103	Jan 5	104½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102	Jan 2	102	Jan 2	102	Jan 22	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 11,99	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	....	..	....	105	Au 9, 99	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104¼	Jan 23	100¾	Jan 5	104¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	111	Jan 25	108¾	Jan 2	111	Jan 25	110¼	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111¾	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	..	....	..	....	120	No 17, 99	120½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 7s, 1907.....J D*	113⅞	Jan 26	113⅞	Jan 26	113⅞	Jan 26	..	115
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 25	136	Jan 10	138	Jan 25	..	139
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	113	Jan 12	112	Jan 2	112½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	..	....	..	....	107	De 16, 99	..	107
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	113	Jan 24	113	Jan 24	113	Jan 24	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947....J J*	..	....	..	....	100	De 18, 99	..	100½
Dd ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	113	Jan 27	111½	Jan 12	113	Jan 27	..	115
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold.R.D.,1902.J J*	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	166½	168
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	167	Jan 3	166¼	Jan 12	168¼	Jan 12	166½	168
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	167½	Jan 25	166¼	Jan 25	167½	Jan 26	166½	168
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	166	Jan 17	166	Jan 17	166	Jan 17	163½	168
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 22, 99	117⅞	..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118	No 28, 99	117⅛	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¼	Jan 25	117⅝	Jan 6	119¼	Jan 25	119	120
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	..	....	..	....	126⅛	De 27, 99	126	129
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¼	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 20	110⅜	Jan 20	109¼	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119	Jan 26	118¼	Jan 5	119	Jan 26	119	120½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	119⅞	Jan 27	118	Jan 2	119⅞	Jan 27	119½	121
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	..	....	..	....	117	De 20, 99	119⅝	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	De 9, 99	110⅜	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	117⅜	Jan 23	117⅜	Jan 23	117⅜	Jan 23	117⅜	121¼
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	117¾	Jan 13	117	Jan 3	117⅞	Jan 16	117⅜	119
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	113	Jan 2	112⅜	Jan 16	113	Jan 20	113⅜	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	132	..
Do Dak & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	110½	Jan 2	110½	Jan 2	110½	Jan 2	113⅜	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989..J J	110½	Jan 27	109	Jan 10	110½	Jan 27	110	111
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118	Jan 12	118	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	..	....	..	....	125	Jul 10,99	118½	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	..	....	..	....	142	De 15, 99	142½	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	109	Jan 9	109	Jan 9	109	Jan 11	109½	..
Do do registered.....J D*	110	Jan 22	108¾	Jan 6	110	Jan 24	109½	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Sep 7, 99	..	121
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	116	Jne 14,99	..	117
Do sink. fd 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	109	Jan 6	109	Jan 6	109	Jan 6	108	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Mr 28,99	..	..
Do sink. f.d. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	118⅝	Jan 12	118⅝	Jan 12	118⅝	Jan 12	119	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	119½	De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	108	Jan 18	107	Jan 3	108	Jan 18	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O15	..	....	..	....	117	No 14,99	..	..
Do do registered.....A O15	..	....	..	....	117⅞	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926....F A15	109	Jan 24	108½	Jan 23	109	Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered.....F A15	..	....	..	....	106½	No 13,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	108⅝	Jan 22	105¼	Jan 9	108⅝	Jan 23	108¼	109¼
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901..J J*	..	....	..	....	107⅞	Ma 26,98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	..	....	..	....	117½	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909..*M S	..	....	..	....	110	No 4, 99	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	..	....	..	....	114⅛	Au 28, 99	111	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103	No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	..	....	..	....	136⅞	De 6, 99	138	140
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1907.....*F A	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929..*F A	125	Jan 23	123	Jan 16	125	Jan 25	124	126
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924....J J*	..	....	..	....	140	De 13, 99	137½	..
Do Ash and Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	..	....	..	....	140½	De 5, 99	138½	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13, 99	115	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	130	Jan 26	130	Jan 26	130	Jan 26	130	..
Do registered.....J J*	127	Jan 8	127	Jan 8	127	Jan 8	128	..
Dr gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	106	Jan 27	103½	Jan 3	106	Jan 27	105¾	106
Do do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 14,99	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	..	....	..	....	96	Sep 21,99	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	83	De 7, 99	83	85
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	98½	My 18,99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	112	De 7, 99	..	113
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	133¼	Jan 26	131	Jan 8	133¼	Jan 27	133	135
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	132½	Jan 19	132	Jan 2	132½	Jan 19	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	120½	Jan 15	127	Jan 10	129½	Jan 19	..	..
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	..	....	..	....	140	Mr 23,99	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	95	Jan 12	92½	Jan 26	93	Jan 26	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 99	105	108
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	..	....	..	....	117⅞	De 4, 99	115	118
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off...J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 28,99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Au 10,99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., D. & Ind. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941..M N	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	112	115
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922.*J D	..	....	..	....	105⅝	April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	96¾	Jan 22	94	Jan 2	96½	Jan 27	..	96½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do St L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s,1990.M N*	101½	Jan 8	101½	Jan 8	101½	Jan 23	101¼	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940..M S*	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940..J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	93	Jan 18	93	Jan 18	93	Jan 18	..	..
C.,I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	..	....	..	....	104½	Au 28, 99	101	105½
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., Sun. & Clev. con. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	118½	Jne 14,99	113	..
Ird., Bim. & C. 1st pf. 5s, 1900...J J	..	....	..	....	103¼	De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	87¼	Jan 9	84½	Jan 4	86½	Jan 27	86	86½
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	28¾	Jan 12	25	Jan 8	26	Jan 22	..	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	..	....	..	....	138½	Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	130	Jan 15	130	Jan 15	130	Jan 15	128	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1901...M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933....A O*	107	Jan 22	107	Jan 22	107	Jan 22	106¼	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	129	Jan 19	128	Jan 5	129	Jan 19	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947....J J*	69¾	Jan 26	63	Jan 4	68¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....*J J	73	Jan 18	71½	Jan 2	73	Jan 22	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929....*P A	85⅞	Jan 23	82	Jan 4	85¾	Jan 27	85¾	86
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907...M S*	..	....	..	....	126¼	Jne 15,99	124	127
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906....A O*	..	....	..	....	124¾	Au 28,99	120	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	142	Jan 26	136	Jan 4	142	Jan 26	140	..
Do 7s 1871-1901.....A O*	107¼	Jan 26	107½	Jan 26	107½	Jan 26	106¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 11	139¾	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	136	Jan 12	136	Jan 12	136	Jan 12	136	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	....	..	....	122	Sep 15,99	..	..
Do term. & imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	..	....	..	....	108½	Jne 30,99	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....A O	..	....	..	....	108	Au 1, 98	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*	..	....	..	....	148	De 15, 99	..	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O	..	....	..	....	120¾	Ap 21, 99	120	121
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	113	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	113	De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921....*M N	..	....	..	....	154	Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933.A O	..	....	..	....	92	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900....M N*	102¾	Jan 19	102½	Jan 8	102¾	Jan 27	102½	103
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	96¼	Jan 26	96⅛	Jan 4	99	Jan 27	..	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	..	....	..	....	108	No 27,99	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928....*J D	104	Jan 23	104¾	Jan 10	104	Jan 26	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917.M N*	..	....	..	....	108	Ap 27,99	107	110
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	78	Jan 11	76½	Jan 8	78	Jan 12	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A.1911	21	Jan 2	19	Jan 8	21	Jan 22	19	21
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937....A O*	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 30, 99	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	..	....	..	....	112	De 8, 99	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s. 1941.*M N	107⅝	Jan 25	107¼	Jan 9	107⅝	Jan 25	107¾	109
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 24	117	Jan 15	118	Jan 24	116½	118
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	120	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	113¾	Jan 5	113¾	Jan 5	113¾	Jan 5	115	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	..	....	..	....	116¼	No 15, 99	120	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106⅝	Ap 14, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	138	Jan 12	142	Jan 22	..	143
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	143	De 30, 98	138	145
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	135	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 9, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan.,1909.A O	..	....	..	....	106	De 2, 99	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 25	115	116
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& L.1st c&s,1913.J J*	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 27,98	105½	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996..*J J	90¾	Jan 25	88	Jan 10	90¾	Jan 25	90	91
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¼	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	69¾	Jan 22	67	Jan 3	68¼	Jan 26	68½	69¼
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	109	Jan 3	104½	Jan 8	107¼	Jan 10	..	110
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	..	....	..	....	92½	Au 25, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	96	Jan 24	92	Jan 3	96	Jan 26	94	96
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	108½	Jan 3	108½	Jan 3	108¾	Jan 3	108	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942.*J D	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 4	104½	Jan 23	104¾	106
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910..*A O	117	Jan 15	116½	Jan 25	116½	Jan 25	116½	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	..	....	..	....	127	De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	108	Jan 8	103	Jan 2	107½	Jan 26	106½	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	99	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926..*J J	..	....	..	....	100¾	Au 23, 99	..	109
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	122	Jan 27	120	Jan 17	122	Jan 27	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	103	Jan 15	102	Jan 12	102½	Jan 22	102⅝	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s,1939..*A O	108	Jan 24	105	Jan 18	108	Jan 24	105	106
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	....	..	....	101	Mr 20,99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941..J D*	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	74¾	Jan 22	71½	Jan 12	73	Jan 27	..	..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928....J J*	58½	Jan 18	55	Jan 4	58½

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926.*F A	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,99	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	90½	Jan 2	88½	Jan 9	90	Jan 26	90	90¼
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	69	Jan 19	67	Jan 10	68⅜	Jan 27	68¼	68⅜
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95⅞	Jan 4	93½	Jan 4	94½	Jan 26	93½	94¼
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	93	Jan 26	91	Jan 1	93	Jan 26	..	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 18	..	..
Dallas& Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.M N*	..	....	..	....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	..	....	..	....	100⅝	No 22,99	..	..
Sher.,Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*J S	93¾	Jan 27	92½	Jan 27	93¾	Jan 27	92	95
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	103	Jan 8	102½	Jan 3	103	Jan 8	..	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	117	Jan 22	114⅞	Jan 13	116½	Jan 26	..	..
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	..	....	..	....	114	De 7, 99	111¼	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	98	Jan 17	94	Jan 2	97¼	Jan 24	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	94	Jan 3	92	Jan 2	93	Jan 25	93	94
Pac. R..of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	..	....	..	....	110	No 11,99	..	112
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	112	Jan 23	109¼	Jan 8	111⅜	Jan 27	111½	112
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	110	Jan 23	110	Jan 23	110	Jan 23	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	81	Jan 23	77¾	Jan 8	80½	Jan 27	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	125	Jan 23	124	Jan 3	125	Jan 24	124	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	..	....	..	....	121¾	Jne 30,99	116	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	85	Jan 23	83	Jan 8	85	Jan 26	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	108½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	128½	Jan 27	126	Jan 8	128¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	105	Jan 5	104⅞	Jan 6	105	Jan 25	..	..
Do T & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	109⅞	Jan 22	109	Jan 4	109¾	Jan 23	109½	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111½	Oct 3, 99	109½	..
Dr deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	107¾	Jan 23	107	Jan 12	107¾	Jan 23	107¾	..
Do do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	De 12, 99	107¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108¼	Fe 21, 98	107¾	..
Do deb. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103¼	Jne 26,99	102¼	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25, 98	102¼	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	101½	Jan 16	101	Jan 11	101½	Jan 16	102½	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	102½	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	100¼	Jan 15	100	Jan 2	100	Jan 23	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	97⅛	Jan 26	96	Jan 3	97¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do do registered.....*F A	..	....	..	....	96	De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	99	Jan 27	..	..
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 10	95½	Jan 24	95½	Jan 26	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	113¾	Jan 26	110	Jan 2	113	Jan 26	113	..
Do registered.....*J J	112½	Jan 24	110	Jan 4	112	Jan 25	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 5	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. - Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	101¾	Jan 25	101½	Jan 5	101¾	Jan 25	101¾	102
Do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	101½	De 20, 99	101¾	102
N. J Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	104	..
R.,W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	128½	Jan 5	128½	Jan 5	128½	Jan 5	129	134
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Jan. 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	107	Jan 18	107	Jan 18	..	107½
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	..	124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101¼	Jan 18	100⅞	Jan 4	101¼	Jan 18	101¼	102
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	100⅝	Jan 2	100⅜	Jan 2	100⅜	Jan 2	101¼	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	113⅜	Jan 24	112⅜	Jan 19	113¼	Jan 24	112½	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	112⅜	Jan 10	112⅜	Jan 10	112⅛	Jan 10	112½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	110½	Jan 24	109½	Jan 6	110¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	109¼	De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S, 1901..*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	..	....	..	....	122⅜	No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	108¾	Jan 24	108¼	Jan 5	108¾	Jan 24	108½	108⅞
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	..	....	..	....	103	De 28, 99	103	..
Do 6s, 1900.....M S*	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	120	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	....	..	....	129	No 20, 99	125	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	125	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	104	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	106½	Jan 23	104¼	Jan 3	106¼	Jan 23	107½	..
Do registered.....A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188	Jan 27	185	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	187	Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*J D	..	....	..	....	185	Au 26,99	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114¾	118
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	109⅝	113¼
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	106½	Jan 25	102	Jan 10	106½	Jan 25	106	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. g.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	..	....	..	....	121¼	My 15,99	124	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	104	Jan 22	102½	Jan 2	104	Jan 27	103¾	104
Do registered.....Q J	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047....Q F	67	Jan 27	65	Jan 10	68⅜	Jan 27	66¾	67¼
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	66	Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen 1st g 4s, Mch.,1948..Q M	..	....	..	....	95	My 11,99	..	86½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	118	Jan 5	118	Jan 5	118	Jan 26	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 15	110	112½
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932....*A O	..	....	..	....	128	De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989..M N*	99½	Jan 26	99¼	Jan 26	99¼	Jan 26	98	100
Nor. & W. R 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	94½	Jan 22	90¼	Jan 3	93⅞	Jan 27	93½	94
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 24,99	105	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	..	....	..	....	85	De 8, 99	90	..
Omaha & St L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	65	Jan 13	60	Jan 5	65	Jan 13	..	..
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	107¼	Jan 27	104¼	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 27	106¾	107½
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 24	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s,'1921....J J*	112½	Jan 11	111½	Jan 10	112½	Jan 11	112	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935...	110	Jan 22	109	Jan 12	110	Jan 22	109½	110
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 23	..	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....*J J	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	99¼	Jan 22	99¼	Jan 22	99¼	Jan 22	..	100
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.....	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	..	....	..	....	126	Ap 28, 99	120	..
Do 2d 4½s. Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	96	De 9, 99	90	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s. 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P.,C., C. & S.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940..A O*	115½	Jan 27	114	Jan 9	115½	Jan 27	..	116½
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	115½	Jan 23	113¾	Jan 12	115½	Jan 23	..	116½
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	..	....	..	....	107	De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	106¾	Ap 13, 99	103	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	100¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	135	Jan 12	135	Jan 12	135	Jan 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	....	..	....	139	No 16,99	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	..	....	..	....	135	Jne 7, 99	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	..	....	..	....	119¼	Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103	Jan 5	102	Jan 12	102	Jan 12	103	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942..*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Jul 5, 99	117	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	113½	Jan 16	113½	Jan 16	113¾	Jan 16	113	114½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100	Jan 25	99⅝	Jan 18	100	Jan 25	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100½	Jan 26	99½	Jan 11	100½	Jan 26	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	85	Jan 2	83	Jan 9	84½	Jan 27	84¾	84¾
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84¾	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	96	Jan 18	94¼	Jan 4	95¼	Jan 26	95	96¼
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g.4s,1917.A O	..	....	..	....	88	Jne 27,99	83	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10, 99	102½	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	74½	De 15, 99	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84	Jan 22	83	84
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15, 99	110½	113½
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	..	....	..	....	112	De 8, 99	110½	113½
Do g. 6s, Class C. 1906.....M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15, 99	110½	113½
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	..	....	..	....	124	De 16, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	107¾	Jan 27	106	Jan 4	107¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 3, 99	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	81	Jan 2	79	Jan 8	80⅛	Jan 26	79½	81
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	96¾	De 18, 99	98	100
Do Cert. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	..	....	..	....	92⅜	De 13, 99	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	91	Jan 25	86½	Jan 9	90¼	Jan 27	90	90¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	53½	Jan 25	53⅞	Jan 10	55⅛	Jan 27	55¼	56
St. P. City Ry Ca. cn. g.5s,1937..*J J	..	....	..	....	112	No 23, 99	109	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	..	..
Do 2d 5s. 1917.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼	De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	98¼	Jan 20	98	Jan 13	98¼	Jan 20	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909...A O*	..	....	..	....	118½	No 28, 99	119	121⅝
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	120¼	Jan 23	119⅝	Jan 6	120¼	Jan 23	120	122½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	137	Jan 3	137	Jan 3	137	Jan 3	138	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137⅜	Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	114⅜	Jan 26	112¼	Jan 2	114⅜	Jan 26	113½	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	104½	Jan 24	102½	Jan 2	104½	Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	122¼	Ja 12, 98	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937...J J*	120½	Jan 10	120½	Jan 10	120½	Jan 10	..	135½
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118	De 7, 99	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 6s, 1908.*A O	..	....	..	....	108	De 4, 99	109	111½
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 98	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
S Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106⅜	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112⅜	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126½	Jan 13	125	128
D 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104⅜	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	83¾	Jan 23	80	Jan 9	82¾	Jan 26	82	82½
Dc do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97⅞	Jan 11	100¾	Jan 27	100½	100¾
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	84	Jan 22	81	Jan 9	83¾	Jan 27	83½	84
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 17,99	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	109½	No 4, 99	..	..
Do M. & F. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102½	Jan 26	101	Jan 4	102½	Jan 27	101½	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903.J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110½	Jan 9	110½	Jan 9	110¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	..	....	..	....	110½	De 26, 99	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	85¾	Jan 27	83¾	Jan 9	85¾	Jan 27	84	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	120½	..
Dc 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22, 99	..	139¾
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99	De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	78½	Jan 2	75	Jan 9	78	Jan 27	78	78½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	103¾	Jan 25	101	Jan 2	103½	Jan 27	102½	..
S.P.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s.Mch,1909-10.J J	110⅜	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110½	Jan 23	110	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	..	....	..	....	107	No 1, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	105¼	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	106	Jan 3	104½	Jan 10	105⅞	Jan 27	..	105⅞
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941.J J*	96¾	Jan 26	96	Jan 4	96½	Jan 27	..	..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113⅜	No 23,98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	..	....	..	....	103⅞	De 27,99	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907..*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Dc 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	107⅞	Jan 23	106	Jan 8	107⅝	Jan 27	107½	107¾
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	..	....	..	....	108½	Au 14, 99	108	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938..*M S	108½	Jan 10	108½	Jan 10	108½	Jan 10	..	..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118⅝	Jne 8, 99	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	..	....	..	....	103⅜	De 1, 99	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	115½	Jan 16	115½	Jan 16	115½	Jan 16	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	117½	Jan 25	114	Jan 2	117½	Jan 27	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	121	Jan 4	119½	Jan 16	120	Jan 16	121	121½
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 3	121	Jan 19	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	120¾	Jan 18	118¾	Jan 2	120⅜	Jan 18	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 15	109	Jan 8	110	Jan 15	110	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 18	108	Jan 4	110	Jan 18	110	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	105	Jan 3	102	Jan 15	104⅞	Jan 27	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950.....J J	100	Jan 12	99¾	Jan 10	100	Jan 16	100¼	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	110½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	..	....	..	....	113⅝	No 3, 99	114	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111½	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	113	Jan 22	111	Jan 3	112⅜	Jan 27	112⅜	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000.....Mar	..	....	..	....	50	Oct 27,99	..	..
Do do Trust certificates.....	..	....	..	....	51½	No 20,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125	Jan 15	125	Jan 15	125	Jan 15	124	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935..J J*	105½	Jan 27	103	Jan 8	105½	Jan 27	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	..	....	..	....	103½	De 5, 99	103	105
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	88	Jan 23	84½	Jan 2	87¾	Jan 27	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	78¼	Jan 12	78

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pepperil Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Books close.
Rochester Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad—Dividend payable.
Torrington Company—Dividend payable on Class A stock.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Worcester Traction Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Feb. 2.

Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company—Special meeting.
Standard Plate Glass Company—Dividend payable.
Sixth Avenue Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

Croscup & Sterling Company—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Agri. Chem. pf	1	New A. Gas pf	1½
Am. Bicycle pf	1¼	Otis Elevator	2
Cen. Fireworks	1½	Rubber Goods	2½
Central F. pf	2	Sloss-Sheffield pf	1
Chicago & Alton	1	Standard Gas	15
Con. Rub. Tire pf	9	Standard Gas pf	10
National Tube	1⅛	Standard Oil	20
New Amst. Gas	4	Union Typewriter	3½

Declines.

Am. Agri. Chem.	1	Nat. Salt pf	1
Am. Woolen	1	N. Y. Trans.	1
Asphalt	1	New Am. Gas 5s	1½
Brit. Col. Copper	1½	Royal Bak. Pow.	1
Electric Vehicle	3	Storage Power	2¼
Elec. Vehicle pf	16		

Interest in the trading in the market for outside securities during the past week was confined to a very few issues which were particularly prominent in an otherwise dull market. At the beginning of the week the amount of daily transactions was very small, and the market was dull, with a tendency, so far as it showed any tendency, toward lower prices. It was most irregular at the middle of the week, and then on the last two days assumed new strength and in a number of issues closing prices showed substantial improvement over the figures of the previous Saturday. The net gains amounting to 1 point or more were more numerous than the declines, and most of the stocks that were fairly active showed some improvement in price. Very little disposition was shown to take any active part in the market, which was, so to speak, left to itself. There was a certain amount of forced selling and a little buying of stock by persons attracted by the relatively low prices prevailing in a number of issues, but the public generally seemed to be waiting. Until the Stock Exchange market takes a more decided course and becomes more active, it does not seem probable that trading in the outside market will assume large proportions.

Little of a disquieting nature appears—on the contrary, practically all the news that comes to hand is of a favorable character. Where apprehension has been felt, such reports as were had tended to lessen fear as to the condition of the properties concerned, while stocks that were viewed with favor were pretty generally the subject of good news when any news at all was had. Few items of news of importance affecting curb stocks came to hand during the week, and relatively few rumors were heard. Some of the latter had to do with the local gas situation, and these attracted most attention at the close of the week.

That developments of much importance affecting the status of the several city gas companies are under way was the impression conveyed by the sharp advances which occurred in both issues of New Amsterdam Gas on Friday and Saturday. Following the announcement by that company that its charge for gas had been again reduced, this time to 65 cents, the rate charged by the Consolidated Company, a sharp decline occurred in the stock and the disposition appeared to be to let the stock go. The cut, it was said, meant that the gas war had not at all abated and showed that there was no prospect of an early settlement of the long-standing contest. The next day, however, large buying orders appeared in the market, and the price of both the common and preferred stocks rose considerably. That of the common went from 22 to 26⅝, and this issue closed at 26 bid, showing a net gain of 4 points. The preferred stock sold up to 49 and showed a net gain of 1½ points. This buying was accompanied by rumors to the effect that Consolidated Gas interests were making an effort to secure control of the New Amsterdam Gas Company by purchases of stock in the open market. Not much foundation appeared for this report, and it was not generally credited. Persons in a position to know the actual situation stated that no change had taken place and that the several companies stood about as they had several months ago. Nothing has yet occurred to show that the position of the New Amsterdam Company is other than it has been practically from the beginning of the fight, although the friends of the stock maintain that developments favorable to the New Amsterdam Company are near at hand. Those inclined to lessen the worth of these stocks point to the fact that the New Amsterdam Company's capitalization is proportionally very much larger than those of the other companies, and that in any consolidation practically the only one of the New Amsterdam issues that would be considered would be the bonds, which they say fully represent the value of the company's property, or nearly so. On the other hand it is maintained that the strategic position of this company adds very considerably to the value of its property and that there is no reason why the stock of the company should be ignored. As far as appears, the gas situation in so far as the New Amsterdam Gas Company is concerned remains unchanged. In some quarters it is believed that the strength of the New Amsterdam stock at the close of the week was the result of mere manipulation.

Rubber Goods was prominent among the industrials and made a net gain of 2½ points in the common and a fractional net gain in the preferred stock. Late in the week it was announced that after much litigation an agreement had been reached in regard to the Tillinghast patents covering the manufacture of rubber tires between the Diamond and Goodyear Companies and the owners of the patents. A three-quarters interest in the Tillinghast patents is held by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and it is believed that the earnings of that company will be very considerably increased as a result of the agreement which has just been reached. The result of the agreement will be a large advance in the price of tires, and it will also determine the amount of royalties to be paid by the companies manufacturing tires under the Tillinghast patents. The increase in the earnings of the Rubber Goods Company from these two sources will, it is estimated, amount to about $500,000 a year.

Standard Oil was prominent throughout the week. It advanced steadily and with practically no reactions from 498 to 520. Just at the close it dropped back to 518, and ended the week there, with a net gain of 20 points. Rumors of very large extra dividends to be declared in the near future accompanied the advance in the stock, and these reports were again strengthened by continued buying by insiders.

None of the copper stocks were active. Amalgamated Copper sold in small amount around 83, and closed at 82¾ bid, a net loss of a quarter of a point. British Columbia Copper declined 1½ points, to 9, and closed at 9 bid. Superior and Boston, which was recently put on the curb, remained at ⅛ bid, but there was little or no trading in the stock. The company owns some 360 acres of ore land south of Lake Superior, formerly owned by the Fond du Lac Company. It is said that a good deal of preliminary work has been done, but the company is not yet producing ore.

The electric stocks were all somewhat weak. Vehicle common went off to 40 and lost 3 points net. The preferred suffered a net loss of 16 points, closing at 55 bid. All the transportation stocks were lower, as was also Electric Axle.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	180	..
Astor	490	..
Bowery	283	300
Broadway	230	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	95
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	..
Citizens'	148	155
City, new stock	280	300
Colonial	250	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	275	..
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	325	360
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2600	..
First	3250	..
Fourth	165	180
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1600	..
German-American	115	..
German Exchange	235	260
Germania	325	..
Hanover	675	725
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	520	535
Irving	172½	..
Leather Mfrs'	225	..

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	190	200
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	400	450
Mount Morris	200	..
National Union	660	675
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	590	..
New York	245	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	88	95
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	..	500
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	500	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	..
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	98	105
State of New York	128	8..
Twelfth Ward	115	..
Union Square	210	..
Western National	330	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	190	200
Bankers'	195	205
Brooklyn	390	..
Central	2075	..
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	365	..
City	..	400
Colonial	380	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	..
Fifth Avenue	400	500
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	700
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	135	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Manhattan	350	400
Manufacturers'	320	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	425
Nassau	125	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1350	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	650	..
North American	148	152
Produce Exchange	125	135
Real Estate	300	..
State	375	..
Title Guaranty & T	380	400
Trust Company of America	195	200
Union	1350	1450
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	540
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	200	210

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	90
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	65	68
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	93	94
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	107
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	120
Commonwealth	95	108
Continental	530	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	500	520
Germania	285	300
Globe & Rutgers	..	100
Greenwich	165	175
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	150	170
Home	215	230
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	165	..
North River	145	150
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	185
Stuyvesant	90	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. F'y extend 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88½	90
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	84	85
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Trac. com.	27	28
New Orleans Trac. pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	27	29
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
South Ferry 1st 5s	108	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113	114
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	28	29
Worcester Traction pf	103	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	29	31
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	76	78
American Air Power	35	50
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	15½	18
American Bicycle pf	44¼	47
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	22½	22¾
American Woolen Goods pf	78¾	79¼
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt of America	11	12
Barney & Smith Car	10	13½
Barney & Smith Car pf	99	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	9	9¼
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Central Fireworks	13½	15½
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	95	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	39	44
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	79	81
Distilling Co. of America	6⅝	7
Distilling Co. of America pf	21	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	3⅞	4
Electric Boat	17	..
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Electric Vehicle	42	44
Electric Vehicle pf	55	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1	¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Chemical	59	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Havana Commercial	20½	23
Havana Commercial pf	60	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell 6s, 1922	70	80
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Illinois Transportation	2⅜	2½
International Pump	15	16½
International Pump pf	62	64½
Lorillard pf	..	107
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	190	195
National Gramophone	56	58
National Salt	46¾	48
National Salt pf	77	78½
National Tube	44¼	44½
National Tube pf	91¾	92¼
New England Transportation	6	6½
New York Transportation	9	9½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	19	19½
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94¼
Rubber Goods	29½	30
Rubber Goods pf	80	81
Singer Manufacturing	650	750
Sloss-Sheffield	28½	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	69
Standard Coupler	35	38
Standard Oil	518	520
Storage Power	11¼	..
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	26½	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	24	25
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	61	62
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¾	1⅞
Buffalo City	4	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	72	75
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	103½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas bonds	75	77½
Fort Wayne	38	45
Fort Wayne bonds	60	65
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Ind. Natural & Ill.	40	45
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds	60	65
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Lafayette	38	45
Lafayette bonds	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Val.	38	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. bonds	60	65
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	275	300
New Amsterdam	26	26⅝
New Amsterdam pf	48½	49
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	93	94
N. E. Gas & Coke	19½	20½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	52	56
Standard (New York)	115	..
Standard pf	135	..
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	99	100½
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £704,532 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.56, became 44.95 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,650,000f. gold and lost 150,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¼ for

sixty days, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 95⅛; guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, 75c discount. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 25, 1900	£35,240,790	.....
Jan. 26, 1899	32,682,771	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 25, 1900	75,907,100	£45,709,792
Jan. 26, 1899	72,833,953	47,082,153
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 25, 1900	26,985,000	13,901,000
Jan. 26, 1899	27,821,000	14,332,000
RUSSIA.		
Jan. 25, 1900	85,730,000	5,515,000
Jan. 26, 1899	100,761,000	4,179,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 25, 1900	37,811,000	8,871,000
Jan. 26, 1899	29,898,000	10,359,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 25, 1900	13,600,000	14,696,000
Jan. 26, 1899	11,062,000	8,591,000
ITALY.		
Jan. 25, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000
Jan. 26, 1899	15,029,000	2,344,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 25, 1900	4,170,000	5,975,000
Jan. 26, 1899	4,315,000	6,776,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 25, 1900	2,998,000	1,499,000
Jan. 26, 1899	3,176,000	1,588,000
Total for week	£297,853,980	£97,672,702
Total preceding week	295,183,516	96,823,667
Corresponding date last year	297,578,724	96,151,153

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$9,934,624
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	11,477,556
From Jan. 1, 1900	39,040,318
From Jan. 1, 1899	38,498,352

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 23, 1900	$12,386,442
Week ended Jan. 24, 1899	9,230,596
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,048,822
From Jan. 1, 1899	34,775,988

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$42,776
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	158,012
From Jan. 1, 1900	183,968
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,978,360

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$59,859
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	89,360
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,094,346
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,430,724

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$17,083
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,910,378

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$68,712
From Jan. 1, 1899	547,636

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$83,357
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	68,391
From Jan. 1, 1900	257,410
From Jan. 1, 1899	274,512

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$1,000,072
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	1,004,733
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,187,956
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,955,723

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$916,715
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	936,342
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,930,546
Week ended Jan. 1, 1899	3,681,211

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$126,333
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	216,403
From Jan. 1, 1900	441,378
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,252,872

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$1,059,931
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	1,004,033
From Jan. 1, 1900	8,282,302
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,386,447

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$933,598
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,840,724
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	877,630
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,133,575

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 27. Bid.	Closing Jan. 27. Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.	Range in 1900 Lowest.	Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	..	*210 Oct. 13, 1899
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	..	..	145 Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	..	..	..	*24 Oct. 10, 1899
16	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	*15 Jan. 19	*15 Jan. 19	*15 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900 1	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	..	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	..	21 Feb. 15, 1899
45	58	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	..	*44¼ Jan. 12	*44¼ Jan. 12	*44¼ Jan. 12, 1900
112	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern.	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	*119 Jan. 10	*119 Jan. 10	*119 Jan. 10, 1900
..	93	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 ¾	..	..	93 Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Dec. 27, 1899 3	..	..	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 27, 1899 2¼	..	..	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
118	124	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	124 Jan. 5	120 Jan. 17	120 Jan. 17, 1900
175	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899 3½	..	..	175 Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	..	..	*188¾ Oct. 25, 1899
1⅜	1⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	..	1½ Jan. 8	1½ Jan. 8	1½ Jan. 8, 1900
2½	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	..	2½ Dec. 2, 1899
8	9½	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	9¾ Jan. 21	9½ Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	..	..	..	30 June 9, 1899
160	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2¾	*183 Jan. 17	*183 Jan. 17	*183 Jan. 17, 1900
48	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	..	..	*50 Dec. 11, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	..	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	..	..	97½ Dec. 26, 1899
4½	5	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	6 Jan. 6	4¾ Jan. 12	5¼ Jan. 15, 1900
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900 3¾	*400 Jan. 20	*400 Jan. 20	*400 Jan. 20, 1900
11⅛	11½	Erie	112,232,700	..	11¾ Jan. 12	11⅜ Jan. 9	*12⅛ Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	..	..	*16 Nov. 16, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	..	..	21½ Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900 1½	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	..	..	*45 Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1899 1¼	..	..	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1899 1½	..	..	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	..	*380 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900 50c	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,000	..	..	..	3¾ Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	..	..	17½ Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	..	..	..	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
66	72	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	..	..	*67½ Dec. 11, 1899
95	100	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100 Jan. 4	96 Jan. 11	96 Jan. 11, 1900
194	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1899 3½	*200 Jan. 6	*197 Jan. 6	*200 Jan. 6, 1900
46	50	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	47½ Jan. 4	47½ Jan. 4	*50 Jan. 8, 1900
6	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	..	8 Dec. 19, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	*70 Jan. 9	*70 Jan. 9	*70 Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899 5	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
..	..	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	..	*73 Jan. 9	*73 Jan. 9	*73 Jan. 9, 1900
53	60	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	..	55 Jan. 20	55 Jan. 20	55 Jan. 20, 1900
10⅛	11½	Mo., Kansas & Texas	54,950,000	..	10½ Jan. 12	10 Jan. 5	*11¼ Jan. 18, 1900
184	186	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900 3½	183½ Jan. 13	183½ Jan. 13	*183½ Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	..	*62 Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	..	..	3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10, 1900
5	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	..	..	..	8¾ Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	..	..	65 Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., 1896 6	..	..	25 Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	..	..	36 Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
12¼	13¼	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	13½ Jan. 4	12½ Jan. 2	12½ Jan. 17, 1900
32	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,000,000	..	35¾ Jan. 5	32 Jan. 2	34 Jan. 13, 1900
130	135	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 1¼	*130 Jan. 18	*130 Jan. 18	*130 Jan. 18, 1900
212	217	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	53,308,600	Dec. 30, 1899 2	214 Jan. 19	213 Jan. 2	214 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	..	..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	..	..	..	*7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
83	90	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1899 1	87½ Jan. 4	85 Jan. 9	85 Jan. 9, 1900
64	66	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1899 1	66¾ Jan. 2	64¾ Jan. 19	64¾ Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	..	..	*110 June 26, 1899
390	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899 4	..	..	*375 June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	..	*117 May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	*184 Dec. 23, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..	..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
10	15	Pitts. & West. pf., t. r., 25c. pd.	..	..	15 Jan. 2	14½ Jan. 3	14½ Jan. 8, 1900
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	..	2 Dec. 27, 1899
8½	9	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10 Jan. 4	10 Jan. 4	10 Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..	..	*200¼ Dec. 11, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1¼	..	..	*134 Dec. 5, 1899
48	53	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	56 Jan. 3	50⅛ Jan. 11	51 Jan. 17, 1900
102	104½	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,099,600	Sept., 1899 3½	..	..	*104 Dec. 26, 1899
59½	60½	Silver Bullion certs.	..	..	59½ Jan. 16	59½ Jan. 16	59½ Jan. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	..	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 1	..	..	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	July 1, 1899 3	..	..	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*157 Jan. 6	*155 Jan. 5	*157 Jan. 6, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	..	..	..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	..	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central.	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	..	24 Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	..	..	45 Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	..	..	..	5 Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 ½	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼ Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17, 1900
..	25	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	..	..	..	*12 Nov. 21, 1899
..	35	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	..	..	..	12 Dec. 20, 1899
100	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,600	Jan., 1900 3½	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	..	..	..	*68 Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Harlem, Long Island, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Kingston and Pembroke, and Pittsburg and Western preferred, the par of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 27th day of Januuary, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$258,519,730.51		
Gold bullion	143,152,808.59		
		$401,672,539 10	
Outstanding gold certificates	$204,543,619.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	21,076,401.00		
		183,467,218.00	*$218,205,321.10
Standard silver dollars		$408,758,179.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$403,863,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,365,434.00		
		394,498,070.00	14,260,109.00
Silver bullion		.....	95,407.85
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,037,140.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	79,875,140.00		
		$87,912,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	87,912,280.00	
United States notes		$20,559,385.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$14,930,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	530,000.00		
		14,400,000.00	15,159,385.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,177,390.00		
National bank notes	6,688,853.37		
Fractional silver coin	4,785,221.46		
Fractional currency	64.49		
Minor coin	469,104.80		
Deposits in National banks	104,933,635.67		
Bonds and interest paid	1,658,329.31		
		$120,708,999.10	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,921,356.07		
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,375,413.55		
Disbursing officers' balances	55,713,888.70		
Post Office Department account	4,066,298.48		
Miscellaneous items	4,312,651.10		
		78,089,607.90	
			41,719,391.11
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$289,439,614.00

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$965,272.80	$19,161,712.32	$133,052,182.86
Internal revenue	951,492.19	20,389,699.96	172,700,835.71
Miscellaneous	41,305.05	2,619,515.51	21,221,314.07
Total receipts	$1,658,070.04	$42,180,837.79	$326,974,332.64
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	195,000.00	10,435,000.00	63,694,456.04
War	940,000.00	8,382,000.00	88,164,432.38
Navy	200,000.00	4,895,000.00	32,903,610.29
Indians	10,000.00	835,000.00	5,809,223.53
Pensions	100,000.00	10,570,000.00	82,500,576.78
Interest	.....	1,200,000 00	27,011,261.01
Total expenditures	$1,445,000.00	$36,317,000.00	$300,083,560.03
Excess of receipts over expenditures	213,070.04	5,863,837.79	26,890,772.61
Receipts last year—			
Customs	833,670.41	16,293,845.25	112,339,684.58
Internal revenue	849,887.76	18,345,863.92	156,740,209.58
Receipts from all sources last year	1,724,774.45	36,928,150.32	282,890,040.20
Expenditures last year	1,394,000.00	46,368,000.00	376,049,311.78
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	2,099,460.00	9,307,875.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	123,180.00	1,760,887.50	8,487,466.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$344,406,248.00	$102,995,197.00	$647,401,445.00
This fiscal year	8,951,632.00	3,498,830.00	12,450,462.00
This month	2,331,178.00	1,017,551.00	3,348,729.00
This day	23,535.00	8,301.00	31,836.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 28.—The cotton manufacturing industry continues in a very favorable position. Last week's actual business was possibly smaller than that of the two weeks previous, but engagements throughout are so heavy and extended as to secure profitable employment of all available machinery for a long time. In a word, it is a case of digesting a palatable dinner.

Meanwhile a small routine business is going on, large Eastern offers being turned down for better limits. Yarns closed fully 1-16 higher on the week. Egyptian yarns and fine goods attained remarkably high prices. The margin is still splendid; but the continued furious rise is beginning to excite apprehension.

Rouen reports an active trade, with rising prices. The German spinners have been booking large orders, and prices with them are again 2 pfennigs higher.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday showed the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase 3,911,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 165,000 pesetas.

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, }
HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
ALVIN W. KRECH, }
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, John T. Terry, Eugene Delano, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, John E. Searles, Edward D. Adams, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Oliver Ames, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudulph Ellis, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Henry C. Deming, L. C. Weir, Henry B. Ely, James J. Hill, Alvin W. Krech, Henry C. Frick.

The Trust Co. of New York

60 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL, . . $1,000.000
SURPLUS, . . $1,000,000

Takes full charge of real and personal estates. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Receiver. Fiscal and Transfer Agent, etc. Interest allowed on deposits.

WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

George W. Quintard, Warner Van Norden, William A. Brewer, jr., Willis S. Paine, Jonathan B. Currey, Charles M. Swain, James Talcott, Smith M. Weed, Charles E. Sprague, Henry F. Shoemaker, Clarence Whitman, John E. Searles, Thomas P. Fowler, Edward V. Loew, W. Rockhill Potts, Henry C. Brewster, Gen. James Jourdan, Ernst Thalmann, Richard L. Edwards, Felix Campbell, Daniel A. Heald, Isaac E. Gates, Colgate Hoyt.

WANTED.

Natl. Bank of Commerce
Natl. Union Bank
Natl. Union Bank Rights
Western Nat'l Bank

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities,
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

HENRY S. STRAUSS,
Active and Inactive Securities.
BUYS AND SELLS ON COMMISSION.

American Hide & Leather
6% BONDS PREFD. & COM. STOCK.
52 Broadway (Phone, 2784 Broad), New York.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.

Capital..... .....$1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

N'western Telegraph Co. 1st Mort. 7s.
Syracuse Rap. Trans. Ry. 5s and stock.
Rochester Ry. Consols. 2ds and stock.
Columbus Railway 5s and stock.
Swift & Co. 6s and stock.
Denver Gas & Electric Co. 5s and stock
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St.,
Dealer in
Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
.36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT DECEMER 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds		$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities		264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages		36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals		8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased		328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks		1,965,853 44
Overdrafts		30 68
Furniture and Fixtures		14,086 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable		78,531 23
		$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		181,277 23
Deposits:		
General	$9,647,818 86	
In Trust	227,150 72	
		9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		67,474 24
		$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,500,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

ESTABLISHED 1863.

W. T. Hatch & Sons
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
96 Broadway, New York.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
Dealers in Investment Stocks and Bonds.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

H. F. Baehman & Co., Philadelphia.

Geo. H. Holt & Co.,
10 WALL ST., N.Y.
BANKERS,
Members of New York Stock Exchange

Dealers in Investment Securities. Purchase bond issues of solvent corporations, and act as Fiscal and Transfer Agents. Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange. either for cash or on margin. Daily market letter issued. Correspondence solicited.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.

Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 387 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Augustus S. Gorham. Telephone 120 Broad.
John B. Van Schaick. Cable Tarpoleum.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.
Stock Brokers,
35 BROAD STREET.
Baltimore, 221 East German St.

WILLIAM T. FLOYD, FREDERIC P. MOORE,

FLOYD & MOORE,
STOCKS
BONDS
INVESTMENTS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

Government and Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OF EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
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